ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REV. A. STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN RAND, AGENT.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1850.

TERMS, \$1.50, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. OFFICE, No. 7 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

We published sometime ago Mr. Boutwell's report on proposed reforms in Harvard College. A very able and important speech of his on the subject was not inserted

my power to do so.

I may be allowed to say, for the committee party. ble to the public. Our objection is fundamen- ure. ber of corporators is too small, and the mode of viz :their appointment is not calculated to render 1. The right of the State as founder. them acceptable to the Commonwealth. The 2. The rights of the State under the proviso bill before you proposes to remedy these two to the fifth chapter of the constitution.

the college fails to answer the just expectations founder of all corporations, in the strictest and of the people of the State, and that the Legisla- original sense, is the king alone, for he only can ture has the power to pass the bill reported by incorporate a society; and in civil incorpora-

this House of the change which has taken place the king; but in eleemosynary foundations, in the relations of the college to the people of such as colleges and hospitals, where there is the State. It is a matter of common observa- an endowment of land the law distinguishes tion and general regret. It has lost the sympa- and makes two species of foundation; the one thy of the people; it is no longer the object of fundatio incipiens, or the incorporation, in which their affections; they regard it with but little sense the king is the general founder of all colmore interest than the trans-Atlantic university leges and hospitals; the other fundatio per-

founded this institution, have a just right to be who gives them is in law the founder; and control it. But they have not this control in it is in this last sense that we generally call any sense whatever. The corporators fill the a man the founder of a college or hospital."-1 vacancies in the corporation, and thus are in Blackstone, 480-81. every respect independent of the people of the Judge Story follows the authority of Black-

not be under the control of any one sect or de- Massachusetts is its founder, having given it its that the foundation was laid in the year 1636, public, but by the fact whether the first benefacnomination. I shall not dwell upon this point. original funds."-1st Sumner, 276. The members of the college government may I beg the House to observe the reason here sectarian in any offensive sense, but they given for the thus, from the nature of the case, a barrier is she had given it its original funds. The docformed between them and the other religious trine we propose to apply to Harvard College.

been made by public and private liberality, the and who only are considered as founders.' expenses of education, including board, should We claim that the State is the founder in be as moderate at Harvard as at any college in both senses as laid down by Blackstone, and New England. In this, too, there is a failure.

The charges for instruction and room rent at Harvard are At Brown. At Williams. 48 00 At Amherst. 36 00 At Dartmouth. And these charges, which cannot be consid-

that the interest amounts to one thousand dol- entirely to justify this bill. lars for every graduate of the institution. At Brown the interest on the funds amounts to who says: "Harvard College takes its date only one hundred and eighty-eight dollars for from 1638. Two years before, the General each graduate, and yet the charges for instruc- Court gave four hundred pounds towards a

We say then, that in the matter of economy, this year, and having given a great part of his the college fails to answer its just expectations estate, between seven and eight hundred of the people of the State.

portion to the population of the State has been court." gradually diminishing.

1848 the average annual number of graduates not in 1638, as stated by him. The language

number of students has slightly diminished, towards a school or college," &c. This language creased. And there is this additional fact, that tended to found a college, and therefore the in the Commonwealth. Is this result such as stated by Hutchinson. He is false legally, inthe people ought to have expected?

138; Boston alone sent 70; while Boston, Cam- the college, inasmuch as he was the founder of bridge and West Cambridge sent 102. Exclud- the school. ing Boston and the nine towns just mentioned, This opinion leaves no doubt that the State

confined to any one party, or sect, or denomina- founder. tion, that the college does not furnish aid to He says: "The character of founder the the cause of education in proportion to its General Court never claimed. On the contrary, former character and present resources. And in the year 1661, in an address to the commisthough we may not be able to trace this senti- sioners of Charles the Second, they expressly ment to any specific cause, its existence is evi- concede the title of principal founder to John dence of defect in the constitution or govern- Harvard." ment of the college.

position of the Legislature.

to interfere with the institution, unless the right

to do so shall be made plainly to appear. in our columns. We shall give it in this and our next haste with me. Nor have I been insensible to number—it is an irrefragable and conclusive argument the magnitude of the question involved. A on the power of the Legislature to make the proposed few years since Amherst College received twenchanges, and will, we think, be decisive of that question ty-five thousand dollars from the State treasury, and following close upon this appropriation, Mr. B. said it was the purpose of the com- came the petition of the three colleges united mittee, having stated generally their views upon for the proceeds of the public lands to the this subject, in the report which I had the honor amount of half a million of dollars. I thought to submit to the House, to leave the opponents it my duty to examine the relation of Harvard of the bill to make their objections in full to its College to the State; and I came to the result passage, and then seek an opportunity to ex- that there was no such interest in it as would plain and defend its provisions. Having, how- justify an appropriation of public money. As ever, in private, been informed by gentlemen at present organized, it cannot properly receive who propose to take part in this debate against the patronage of the Government. It is apthe measure of the committee, that they desire proaching a crisis in its history. It will be a more full and specific statement of the grounds called upon to change its organization, or if that on which we place this bill, I proceed now to be impossible or inexpedient, it will be called comply with that request, so far as it may be in upon to separate itself entirely from the State. The present relation is advantageous to neither

as well as for myself, that this is no struggle Believing that the vote of this House will defor the mastery over any person or any opinion. pend entirely upon the opinion which may be Nor do we desire even to intimate that the formed of the constitutionality of this bill, my seven corporators of Harvard College do not do purpose to-day is to present, as distinctly as all that any seven men similarly situated would possible, the principles of law and authorities do, to render the institution useful and accepta- on which we invite your support of this meas-

tal-it goes to the constitution of the college It was stated in the report that the power to government. That objection is, that the num- pass this bill was derived from two sources,

evils. It increases the number of the corpora- In pursuing the first part of this inquiry, it tors to fifteen, gives to each a term of six will be necessary to understand what constitutes years' service, and provides for their election a founder; the evidence on which we base the by the Legislature. This cannot be called a assertion that Harvard College was founded by radical measure, nor are the committee partic- the Commonwealth; and lastly, the rights which ular whether the term of service be six or nine flow from that relation. We need not search for any other opinion than that of Blackstone It is freely admitted that we are to show that upon the first of these points. He says: "The tions, such as mayor and commonality, &c., Upon the first point we feel no pressure what- where there are no possessions or endowments It is useless to speak in the presence of given to the body, there is no other founder but ficiens, or the dotation of it, in which sense the The people of the Commonwealth, having first gift of the revenues is the foundation, and

stone in the case of Allen against Bowdoin Col-It is a just expectation that the college shall lege, where he says, "the Commonwealth of

In the case of Dartmouth College against our common schools, shall be subordinate to no lege, says: "Though the State [i. e. N. H.] sect, but beneficial to all. In view of the appropriations which have ers. They were not the first benefactors who,

supported by various other authorities.

1st. By the act of incorporation the State i the incipient founder, without which the college could not have had a legal existence.

2d. The State made the first donation to the all the rights and privileges which flow from that relation.

I am aware that the truth of this last propo ered by any as moderate, and by many will be sition has been denied by the historians, and deemed unnecessary and burdensome, are made perhaps by some other public men; and I am notwithstanding the fact that the donations and also aware that if we fail to sustain the position bequests to Harvard College have been such that the State is its beneficial founder, we fail

tion and room rent are only one half what they public school at Newton; but Mr. John Harvard, a worthy minister of Charlestown, dying pounds, to the same use, the school took the The number of students is small, and in pro- name of Harvard College by an order of the

The fault with this view of Hutchinson From 1819 to 1828 the average annual num- that it is false historically and false legally. ber of graduates was fifty-six; from 1829 to The college was actually founded in 1636, and of the act of 1636 is as follows :-

Thus we have the unpleasant fact that the "The General Court agreed to give £400 while the population of the State has greatly in- shows conclusively that the General Court insince 1829 no new college has been established college dates from 1636, and not from 1638, as as people ought to have expected?

We say further, that the college has ceased mouth College case, shows that if only a school to be the institution of the State; that its in- had been founded in 1636, and in 1638 changed fluence is not only limited to a small number of to a college, the foundation would bear date in students, but it is confined to a small extent of 1636. Dr. Wheelock had founded a school for territory. By the catalogue of 1848-49 the Indians, and in 1769, by a charter from the whole number of undergraduates was 274. Of king, the school was changed to a college. The these Boston and nine towns in the vicinity sent court held Dr. Wheelock to be the founder of

the rest of the State sent 72, equal to 18 a year. was the founder, whether the General Court in It has ceased to be the college of the people 1636 established a school or college. President and the State, and become the institution of a Quincy, in his History of Harvard University, (vol. 1, p. 38,) with much distinctness denies But above all, there is a general sentiment not the right of the State to be considered the

In the first place we are to consider that this When you stand upon the bank of a river expression, principal founder, is a guarded exrushing with irresistible power to the ocean, pression, and has plain reference to the sums of you are as well satisfied that it has a source, a money which had been given by John Harvard fountain, as though you stood upon the spot of and by the State. But there is no admission that John Harvard was the founder, or the orig-Harvard College has not been deprived of the inal founder, or that he had given the first benesympathy, the confidence, the patronage of the faction to the college. If you take the language State without a cause. That cause, whatever it exactly as it stands, it is no admission that John is, can only be removed by the judicious inter- Harvard or his heirs could exercise the right of visitation and control. We are further to con-Passing from the question whether the col-sider that at the time of this address the cololege answers the just expectations of the people nists were alarmed lest the right of visitation or not, I come to consider the more important should be seized by the king, and they undoubt- Pickering, 122.)

straints that it should not be binding upon the invasion of that right.

more or better right to control the college than law it is capable of infinite duration." those who subsequently enriched it by donations and bequests. The record of the original has a perpetual existence without change, so where and what building." (Rec. of General Court, vol. 1, p. 138.) The next court ordered pointed." the college to be at Newtown, afterwards Cam-

State had founded.

claimed any right of visitation or control; on it would not have appeared to me necessary to the contrary, the General Court up to the year treat it at such length, for it will be my purpose 1642 managed the college through its commit- to show that, while the State has no right, and to me is irresistible.

strance of the Overseers of Harvard College insane.

Hampshire," dated March 18, 1762 :s there any thing in this language which can State were public in their nature. ly not. And we claim that the doctrine of 1762, and public in its designs. that it was the college of the government, is true | The McLean Asylum, Dartmouth College

the foundation of Harvard College," &c.

Mr. Webster in support of the position here mouth College was founded by Dr. are, for the most part, of one religious sect; and the founder of Bowdoin College -simply that taken. In his report on Harvard University, or his associates, they having made the first made to the convention in 1820 he says :- benefaction; that it was a private institution, of the institution; not in consequence of having was declared unconstitutional. We hold that meeting, that they voted, with unanimity and It is a just expectation that the college, like Woodward, Judge Smith, counsel for the coling made the first endowment.'

> terial one in the case. If the State were the the organized channels of government. college, is its beneficial founder, and entitled to mouth College, and have no legislative authori- It was public in its origin and public in its de-

> > From 1642 to 1650, the college was managed its foundation.

this argument, as the agents of the State. consider. It was a lay corporation as distin- government of it." guished from an ecclesiastical corporation. It

may not. As such it had perpetual succession, the superintendence and government of it.

er die, it has perpetual succession. Nor is it necessary that the corporators should elect their it may control it now. successors to secure this right to their corporation. This point was decided in the case of the mouth College case, says, "The right to change overseers of the poor of the city of Boston against them [that is incorporations] is not founded on

corporation, twelve in number, with power of poses. The same institutions created for the ernment was established, and the overseers were neither gives nor prevents this control.' to be chosen by wards. The court held that a corporation aggregate, and that the right of Court it is so now; and that the act of incorpoperpetual succession was secured.

who die or resign. But this mode of perpetua- the limits of power? ting its existence is not essential; all that is es- The power of the State is derived from that that corporations aggregate consist of many tion of the State or of the United States. persons, united together into one society, and Harvard College being a public institution,

may say, even if the concession had been full perpetual succession so long as it exists at all; and complete, that it was made under such re- and that a change in the mode of election is no

Kent says, (2 Kent's Com. 245) " One of the Harvard was not the original founder, was peculiar properties of a corporation, is the pownot the first benefactor, and could have no er of perpetual succession, for in judgment of

grant is in these words: "The court agreed to that an estate once vested in it, continues give £400 towards a school or college, whereof £200 to be paid next year, and £200 when the a bishop or parson, holding an estate as a work is finished, and the next court to appoint sole corporation, dies, or resigns his office,

We claim that the right of perpetual succession belongs to all corporations aggregate, and This brief act gave to the college a legal ex- that the use of the phrase in the charter of istence and a beneficial foundation; and the be- 1650, conferred no power upon the corporation quest of Harvard two years afterwards, like which it would not have possessed—that it is other bequests since made, was in aid of the not a personal right of the corporators but an ininstitution, whether school or college, which the cident of the corporation; and that the bill before the House provides for perpetual succession.

No heir or representative of Harvard ever | Had not this point pressed upon other minds, tees, and in that year created a Board of Over-certainly no desire, to appropriate the funds seers, and made them responsible to the court. contrary to the original intent of the donors, it If we were to leave this point here, there could has the power to change the corporators, who be no doubt that historically and legally the are its agents, whenever it chooses to do so. State is the founder of the college; but we The act of 1650 created an eleemosynary or choose to sustain the position by evidence which charitable corporation. It was devoted to charitable purposes, the distribution of alms, in the And in order to show how it was understood form of education, to the poor. In contemfor the period of an hundred and thirty years plation of law it must be classed with instiby the college itself, I read from the "Remon- tutions for the relief of the blind, the dumb, the

against founding a college in the county of Is Harvard College a public or private corporation? The general rule of law, founded upon "We beg leave to observe that Harvard Col- a state of facts such as existed in Great Britain, lege was originally founded by our forefathers, is that eleemosynary corporations are private, with a laudable view to the general interests and towns and cities are public. The reason of of learning and religion in this country; and the rule is that eleemosynary corporations were that this is properly the college of the govern- generally founded by individuals, and partaking stand. On one occasion there were counted ment, it having been established and all along of the character of their founder, they were pripatronized and supported by the Legislature." vate; and towns being founded by the king or

be construed in any other way, than that the The distinction between a private and a pub-State was the founder of the college, and that it lie corporation may be thus stated. A private was the institution of the government? Is corporation is private in its origin, though it there an intimation in this memorial of the Over- may be either private or public in its designs. seers, that Harvard was the founder? Certain- A public corporation must be public in its origin,

State College, and most of our New England But the constitution of the State (c. 5, s. 1. a. academies belong to the first class. Though 1.) is explicit upon this point. Whereas our they are public in their design, they were not wise and pious ancestors, so early as the year public in their origin. They were founded by one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, laid the benefactions of individuals, and not by the

State. Two or three points, which by controversy In the case of Dartmouth College it was dehave been made doubtful to some minds, are cided that the character of the institution, whethhere settled. First, that it was a college and er public or private, was not to be determined not a school which was founded; and second, alone by the purposes to which it was devoted, that it was founded by the State; and third, nor by the amount of funds contributed by the two years before the bequest of John Harvard. tion, great or small, was made by an individual centre of the District, and of the Conference, I have only to offer further the opinion of or by the State. The court here held that Dart-"The government of the colony was the founder and consequently the law of New Hampshire with the place, and with the results of this

founded by the public-the State. In view of all these authorities, legal and historThe £400 granted by the General Court was ical, I assert with the fullest confidence, that the equal to a year's rate of the entire colony. If claim of the State to the title of founder of Har-vard College, is clear and defensible. I have be one, which, like Harvard College, derived its the holy fire, kindled for the first time in many dwelt at length upon this point, for it is the ma- first benefactions from all the people, through

founder we have power to pass this bill; if John It was public in its designs. These were de-Harvard were the founder we are brought with- clared to be the education of English and Indian in the control of the law which was applied to youth. Harvard College comes fully up to the of Christ. the act of New Hampshire relating to Dart- definition I have given of a public institution. signs; and its character is the same now as at

by the Overseers, who derived their authority Judge Smith, counsel in the Dartmouth Colfrom the General Court, and were in terms and lege case, says, "There are two respects, indeed in fact responsible to it. In 1650 the General in which charitable corporations may in a cer-Court created the corporation and made it re- tain sense, be considered as public or private. sponsible to the Board of Overseers, who were 1. The property may arise, and the endowment already accountable to the Court—thus showing be made by the king, in which sense it is an inthe intention to keep the control of the college. stitution of royal foundation. If the State found If the view I take of this matter be correct, it a college and endow it out of State property, is not important what powers were conferred this would, in respect of the foundation, be upon the corporators, who are to be regarded, in public institution. And we freely admit that where the State are the patrons of the college, The nature of the corporation I propose to they may justly claim the superintendence and

This authority comes exactly and specifically was a corporation aggregate, as distinguished to our case. The State founded the college and from a corporation sole.

As such it could hold personal property, therefore a public institution; and we claim, which a corporation sole, as a vicar or parson, what Judge Smith freely admits to be our right,

as well at common law, as by the terms of the It is still further true that if the college, pre act itself, which a corporation sole has not.

The proviso of the charter of 1650, that the ject to the control of the General Court, it is so corporation should have perpetual succession, now. The act of incorporation of 1650 was which has led to some doubt of the power of the passed as a public measure, and not as a private Legislature to pass this bill, was no personal measure. It was adopted by the government right of the corporators, but an incident of the for the same reason that we have a Board of Education, instead of attempting the performance When a corporation sole, as a parson, dies, of its duties through committees of the Legislathe corporation is in abeyance, until a successor ture. If you shall be satisfied that previous to is appointed. A corporation aggregate can nev- 1650 the General Court might legally control

C. J. Marshall, in his opinion upon the Darttheir being incorporated, but on their being the In 1772 the overseers of Boston were made a instruments of government, created for its purperpetual succession. They were authorized to same objects, though not incorporated, would make and use a common seal, frame by-laws, be public institutions, and of course controllachoose subordinates, &c. In 1822 a city gov- ble by the Legislature. The incorporating act

This opinion is clear upon the points, that if the change in the mode of election was no viola- the college ever was a public institution it is so tion of the charter-that it was the same body - now; that if it ever was subject to the General ration worked no change in the relations of the Chief Justice Shaw says, "The strong argu- college to the State. If then the college be a ment is that in this corporation there is no provision that the body shall perpetuate itself, by be that public whose institution the college is, an election of new members, in place of those what are the rights of the State, and where are

sential is that some mode be provided by the common principle, that what one produces or charter, or act by which it is constituted, by creates, is his own to use and control ;-subject means of which it shall be so perpetuated .- only to superior authority, which, as regards the Blackstone, in the definition already cited, says Legislature, can only be found in the constitu-

are kept together by a perpetual succession of there is no party but the State which has a lemembers so as to continue forever.' If such a gal interest in its management. By this I mean succession is effectually provided for it is all to say that no person can dispute in a court of that is requisite." (Overseers of the poor of law the constitutionality of any bill you may the city of Boston vs David Sears, et ux, 22 pass, if it do not extend to the confiscation or misapplication of the funds. If the members of ings. We think few, who attended through the

government of the State, certainly,-it could rest nowhere else.

[To be Continued.]

For the Herald and Journal. BROOKFIELD CAMP MEETING.

Weather-Attendance-Preachers-Results-Order-

This meeting commenced on Monday, Sept. 2d. Late in the afternoon of that day a severe storm of rain begun, and continued till the evening of Tuesday. This probably prevented many from attending as early as they intended. Yet there is reason to believe that the effect of the storm was not on the whole disadvantageous. The various companies were, with one exception, well sheltered before the rain commenced, and were almost of necessity shut up to their meetings. Receiving in these the baptism of the Holy Ghost, they were prepared to labor more effectively at a later stage of the meeting. Wednesday morning dawned brightly, the brethren and sisters engaged heartily in the work of the Lord, and he abundantly blessed their efforts.

There were companies from Boston and Springfield, and from many intervening places, and forty-three preachers, nine of them belonging to Providence Conference and the remainder to the New England Conference. Sermons were preached by the following brethren: T. H. Mudge, Moulton, T. W. Lewis, Gordon, J. W. Lewis, Dadman, Mann, Dwight, McCurdy, Savage, J. Mather, A. Palmer, Thayer, Cobleigh; all of them sought an immediate practical effect, either in the promotion of holiness among Christians, or in the conviction of sinners, and with most satisfactory results. Many Christians were brought into the enjoyment of the "fulness of the blessing of the Gospel," and a large number of sinners were converted. Rarely, if ever, have any of us witnessed greater displays of divine power than were exhibited on several occasions in the public prayer meetings at the within the praying circle, sixty persons, penitents, seeking religion. Among these were two aged persons-one a lady of 86 years, and the other a gentleman of nearly or quite the same age. It was most affecting to see the latter as he was assisted forward, the tears flowing profusely down his furrowed cheeks. Both of them found peace in believing, and went away re-

The order of the meeting was remarkably good. It was said by several, who had attended many similar meetings, that they had never attended one where there was so little disorder. This is to be attributed in a great degree to the effective arrangements made and carried out by the Presiding Elder, Bro. Crandall, and the committee of twelve, appointed to preserve order in and around the encampment; but much credit is due also to the people resident in that immediate vicinity.

The location is one of the best which could be chosen for the purpose. It is very near the and is very accessible from all directions. The grove is extensive, and in every respect admira bly adapted for the purpose of a camp meeting. The preachers and people were so well pleased on the same ground next year.

The meeting closed with a delightful love feast on Saturday morning, and the different tent's companies separated, carrying with them hearts, and in others burning more intensely than heretofore. May God grant that all our churches may "feel the sacred flame," and that many wanderers may be gathered into the fold

W. R. BAGNALL, Secretary. Southbridge, Mass., Sept. 12.

For the Herald and Journal.

NEW LONDON DISTRICT CAMP MEETING. The Camp-Congregations-Order-Preachers-Singing-Prayer Meetings-Results.

This meeting commenced at Coventry, Ct., Monday, Aug. 26, and closed the following Saturday. The grove was pleasant and commodious, and was fitted up for the occasion in the very best manner. It was easy of access by railroad, and otherwise, from nearly all parts of the district. The weather was delightful through the entire week. These circumstances rendered it one of the largest meetings ever held on this district. There were about fifty tents on the ground, and there were present about forty preachers, and a goodly number of brethren from the various churches on the district. The congregation were large, particularly on Thursday, when there were not less than five thousand persons in attendance. Notwithstanding the multitudes present, there was the best of order and decorum. Immediately on ringing the bell at ten o'clock in the evening, all was still; those not provided with lodging on the ground immediately retired, and the tent's companies retired to rest.

There were sermons on the occasion by Bros Gardner, Wentworth, Blood, Palmer, Lovejoy, Howson, Walker, S. Benton, Coggshall, Morse, Bentley, Dean and Ramsdell. The preaching was plain and energetic, there being apparently no effort to preach great or fine sermons, but to awaken and convert sinners and to edify God's

The singing was the very best we ever heard at camp meeting, and added not a little to the interest of the meeting. Our esteemed Bro. Tiffany, of New London, who is an excellent chorister and teacher of sacred music, was present, and led this part of our devotions both in the regular services and in all the prayer meetings at the stand. He sang with taste, and with the spirit and understanding also, and inspired others to sing in like manner. He is just such a teacher as Methodist choirs or congrega-

tions need to teach them to "sing the songs of

Some of the prayer meetings at the stand and many of those in the tents were interesting and powerful. Though there was less apparent effect on the multitudes, and fewer came forward for prayers before the stand than we have sometimes witnessed on like occasions, yet, from the report of the several tents, we judge a goodly number, say fifty to seventy-five, were hopefully converted; some backsliders resolved to commence anew the divine life, several professed to obtain the blessing of perfect love, and most of God's people present were greatly quickened and encouraged. Our love feast on Friday morning was peculiarly interesting; one hundred spoke

On the whole this was one of our most pleasant, and we trust most profitable camp meet-

inquiry,—Has the Legislature power to pass this edly preferred to retain that right in the colony bill? It is not the purpose of the committee either as their own or as Harvard's. And we could the control of the college rest? In the when it is wise to dispense with camp meetings on New London district. Indeed, this our annual "Feast of Tabernacles" is as much as ever needed, at the close of the summer months, to fit us for our fall and winter's campaign of aggressive war on the hosts of the enemy. God grant that his ministerial people, having been refreshed and encouraged at this meeting, may go forth to labor with renewed zeal and success in the cause of their Divine Master; and may we see hundreds of souls in the coming harvest season converted to God on this district.

L. W. BLOOD, Secretary of Camp Meeting. Rockville, Ct., Sept. 5.

For the Herald and Journal.

KENNEBUNK CAMP MEETING. The Closing Scene-The Parting Hour.

MR. EDITOR :- The last week is one long to be remembered by many who enjoyed the unspeakable privilege of attending the Kennebunk camp meeting. That beautiful place, too, is a spot never to be forgotten by hundreds who during the week held sweet communion there. And the lofty forest which shades the ground will be held in rememberance while the "tree of

But those happy days in quick succession flew-the last morning dawned-the hour for the closing meeting came, and all were summoned to the stand. Testimonies from many honest hearts were given, songs of praise were sweetly sung, and while loud shouts were upward rolling far above the lofty trees, Rev. W. F. Farrington, then having charge of the meeting, (Bro. Jenney having started on his way to his quarterly meeting.) announced that a procession would be formed, and in the good old way we would take the parting hand.

The procession was soon in motion, reaching quite around the far extended circle. The preachers and choir, who were on the right, now formed a line facing inward, and the procession in single file passed by, giving to each the parting hand; many weeping tears of joy, and others tears of sorrow; while the countenances of others were radiant with an heavenly smile, which seemed to say, glory to God; all is well.

A few remarks by Bro. F., a solemn benediction, and the meeting closed.

"While a slightly moving breeze, Gave the signal to the trees; And upon the gathered throng, Tears were scattered all along.

Well did the forest weep; for that was a solemn hour, at least tome. How oft was it said, we'll meet again in heaven. But not every one that saith Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven. Without holiness no man shall see the Lord.

But this grace was obtained by many at the meeting, and many sinners found pardon. We would praise God that some from this charge were blessed, and we are expecting to see greater things still, by the help of God; and if we are not disappointed you will hear from us again.

Kittery, Me., Sept. 9.

For the Herald and Journal.

AN OLD MOTHER IN ISRAEL GONE. Widow Lucy Drake recently died in the Valley of Wyoming," Penn., aged 85 years. Her maiden name was Marcy. About 58 years ago, she, with a few others, united as the original members of the first Methodist class on "Pomfret circuit," (now West Thompson station) Conn. Possessing an extraordinary benevolent heart, the law of kindness shone sweetly in her very expressive eyes, even in old age; and though bereft of her dear children, and then her aged companion, so far from her other relatives, yet strangers learned to esteem and comfort her dying days. Her connections reside in Connecticut and Massachusetts; two nephews are preachers in the New England Conference, (Ichabod and Thomas Marcy;) and though debarred by distance of her society, when they learn by this of her death, they will not be concerned how she died, if they think how she

All her first female class mates "fell asleep" far from each other, in Connecticut, Vermont and Illinois; but they with her shall be again gathered; it is so promised. Many sublime thoughts fill my mind as I recur to the history of those more than Spartan mothers in our church! Though never written here, "their Boston, Sept. 11.

SLAVE PROPERTY.

The following statement made by a Baltimore correspondent of the Tribune, illustrates an influence at work in the middle slave States, more potential than abolition lectures or incendiary pamphleteering, to effect the rapid extinction of slavery within their borders. Slaveholders cannot afford to hold property long which has to be insured at such premiums: "The papers from Western Virginia, Western

Maryland, and the Eastern shore counties, teem with advertisements of rewards for runaway slaves. The difficulty of re-capturing runaways has increased the amount generally offered very much, \$300 and \$350 each being very common. I am informed by a slave catcher and dealer that the loss of slave property this spring and summer, from Maryland and Virginia, is larger than at any former period. He showed me a list of advertisements he had arranged in his note-book, for references, offering rewards for eighty-one, amounting to about \$12,000. The total value of this number would be fully \$50,000. A snug item for slaveowners to post to 'profit and loss account'-a great majority of them never being recovered."

SELF-CONTROL.

Seek to acquire a habit of self-control, which will enable you to be ever on your guard, and to repress the first emotions of passion. If possible, seal your lips in silence when the storm is rising, shut up your anger in your own bosom, and, like fire that wants air and vent, it will soon expire. Angry words often prove a fan to the spark; many persons, who in the beginning are but slightly displeased, talk themselves at length into a violent passion.

Never speak till you are cool; the man who can command his tongue will find no difficulty in governing his spirit. And when you do speak let it be in meekness; "a soft answer turneth away wrath." When you see others angry, let it be an admonition to you to be cool; thus you will receive the furious indiscretions of others, like a stone in a bed of moss, where it will lie quietly without rebounding.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1850.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

The passage of this bill by the Senate was an occasion of deep mortification, not only to the friends of the slave, but to such Northern citizens as viewed it chiefly in its connection with the honor of the country and especially our good repute abroad, where our relations to slavery are so grievously, and what is more painful, so justly stigmatized. It was still, however, to pass the ordeal of the House; the country looked to that body with a hope of its defeat there, which was little short of certainty. Foreign papers too, while reviling the nation for the disgrace of its Senate by this most disgraceful act, admitted as a reserved mitigation the prospect of its fate in the House. But the House has failed to meet the hope of the country, and a profound sentiment of disappointment and national degradation has been spread through the Northern States, at least, by the announcement that the bill, with all its original, unmitigated enormity, has become a law of the land, and that too by Northern votes-with a Northern majority in the House, and a Northern President in the executive chair. The Northern men who voted in this majority deserve to be, and will be, marked men hereafter. Among the Christian citizens, at least, of Boston, there is, we believe, but one sentiment respecting the conduct of our own Representative, and that one of unqualified detestation. That such a man should ever be able again to hold up his head with self-respect among the people of Boston, whose ancient honor and principles he has so atrociously insulted, is in-This Fugitive Slave Bill is certainly the most remark-

able legislative act of the civilized world in modern times. It is long, and contrived with the most stringent detail. The following condensation of it, from the Traveller, is the best we can give :-

1. The United States Commissioners are authorized and required to discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act. 2, 3, and 4. The second, third and fourth sections provide, that the Superior Court of each territory of the United States shall have power to appoint jurisdiction in relation to fugitives, with the judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the U.S. 5. Marshals and Deputies are required to execute all was rants and precepts, or other processes for the arrest and detention of fugitives, under penalty of a fine of \$1,000 for the use of the claimant of such fugitive; and in case of the escape of a fugitive from the custody of a marshal, whether with or without his knowledge and connivar said marshal is to be liable to a prosecution for the full value of the said fugitive. The Commissioners have also power to appoint suitable persons from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other processes needful for the arrest and detention of fugitives, with power to call on the posse comitatus for assistance, if needed.

6. The owner, or the attorney of any owner, of any fugitive slave is authorized to seize such fugitive, with or without warrant or process, and take him before the Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to determine the case in a summary manner; and on proof, by deposition or affidavit or other satisfactory testimony, of the escape and identity of said fugitive, and of the right of said claimant to the service of said fugitive, the Commissioner shall make out and deliver to said claimant, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts in the case, with authority to use necessary force and restraint to take and such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he has escaped. The testimony of the fugitive is in no case to be admitted. 7. Any person who shall knowingly hinder the arrest of a fugitive, or shall conceal him, or attempt to rescue him after arrest, or assist such ritive, directly or indirectly, to escape, shall be liable to a fine of \$1.000 and six months imprisonment, and to a suit for damages of \$1.000 for each fugitive lost to his owner by said obstruction or rescue, the same to be recovered by civil process. 8. This section relates to fees, &c., to be paid those concerned in the arrest of fugitives. 9. In case a rescue is apprehended, after the delivery of a facility to his master, the officer who effected the arrest be required to take the slave to the place from whence he escaped, and to employ, at the expense of the U. S. Treasury, as many persons as may be necessary to prevent a rescue, until he can be delivered to his master n the State from which he fled. 10. The last section ribes that, on the escape of a slave, the master, or attorney, may make satisfactory proof to such court vacation, of his ownership of an escaped authenticated copy of said testimony, with a description of the person of the fugitive, and this authenticated testimony being exhibited to any judge, Commissioner, or other officer authorized to act in the premises, shall be held as conclusive evidence of the escape of said slave, delivered up on this testimony to his master or his mas-

What is the duty of Christian citizens respecting such by such a citizen, would excite our surprise and our pity. Is there a God-fearing man in the North who would hesitate to abjure such a law before heaven and earth, and at to pay tithes, and the world, differing from his opinions, reverences his regard for his conscience; infinitely more controlling must be the consciences of good men in a case like this. We hope that from the very outset this enormous statute will be found a nullity-a dead letter. Christian people. So shall we treat it, and we shall

The free States cannot stand under the infamy, the attempt to enforce it in New England will shake, as it contribute \$2,500 upon the same condition. were, the very foundations of her hills; let any one man any consequence the slave power of the land. We believe that such an occurrence anywhere in the North will to enter on their great enterprise with confidence. send a sensation through our population which will be irresistable by any party management.

We are happy to notice that the political press speaks

The New York Commercial Advertiser, and one or two other respectable papers, we are pleased to notice, have ventured to express their dissent from one or two items of the Fugitive Slave Bill, but we should like to have these respectable papers point out one single clause in the whole of it that is not arbitrary and insulting to the North, as well as disgraceful to the age and the The question has indeed come to this point, whether territory now free shall become slave territory, and this territory is Massachusetts. By this outrag ill a host of commissioners are to be appointed all over the country, (of course creatures of the slaveholders, perhaps from the South, for Northern men will not acept the office) who are to decide upon the cases brought before them as their masters shall dictate, and to have power over the liberty and property of all of our citizens. These Commissioners, though acting for the support of slavery and the benefit of slaveholders, are yet to be paid out of the United States Treasury. That is, we are to be fined and imprisoned at the pleasure of these Southern verseers, and to pay the expenses besides. This is prostituting the General Government to the support of slavery with a vengeance. Is it not rather compelling the North to crush out its own liberty, as well as the freedom of the whole country? But this is not the worst feature of the bill. The United States, principally with Northern funds, are to pay for the value of slaves who may escape, together with all expenses of arrest and return, but the value of the slave to be charged to the State he may escape. For giving shelter to a slave, knowing him to be one or not, the fine is \$1000 and imprisonment six months; and these disgraceful terms are attempted to be fastened upon us by a people who trample upon the Constitution and imprison free citizens at their pleasure and for no crime. We are mortified and astounded that such a bill should have been permitted to see the light, and nothing but sheer cowardice prevented its strangulation at its birth.

WESLEYAN STATISTICS.

Britain of 10,003.

The reports of members in Society made at the late Wesleyan Conference exhibited a net increase in Great

In Ireland there had been a net decrease of 1.114. chiefly occasioned by emigrations; thus showing a net increase in Great Britian and Ireland of 8.889. On the Foreign Missions an increase was reported of 115, makng a total net increase throughout the Connection of 9,004. In explanation of the return of numbers on the Mission Stations, it was stated that the Domestic Mission in Western Canada, though included in the return of the Mission House, were not included in the returns now made to the Conference; otherwise the increase on the Mission Stations would have appeared much more conTHE HERALD.

Bro. Rand:—I have neither forgotten you nor the Herald, though you have not heard from me for sometime. I believe at both of my last appointments I doubled my list of paying subscribers to the Herald, and I shall be not a little disappointed at our next Conference, if I live, if the number for this charge is not as large again as I found it in May last. However, I will not be too confident, but will try!

Thus writes a brother of New Hampshire Conference enclosing some new subscribers. Such are the efforts we need to raise up our subscription list to the amount requisite to sustain our present reduced terms. Brethren have pledged such efforts for us, and pledged them repeatedly; will they fulfil their own word? The chief difficulty in doing so is in the hesitancy with which it is anticipated. Begin the attempt, and you will find your success better than you expected. Make remarks on the subject at the close of a suitable social meeting, pointing out the cheapness and importance of the paper as an organ of our common cause; take a specimen in hand through the rounds of pastoral visiting the ensuing day or two, and recommend it heartily to such of our fami lies as can, and, therefore, ought to take it; let such efforts be made through all our appointments for a single week, and who doubts that our list would be placed triumphantly above all embarrassments, if not actually doubled? Brethren, shall not this endeavor be made for the important and common cause of your own press?

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

A very interesting meeting was held at Green street Church, New York, on the 12th inst., at which our re cently appointed missionaries to the Pacific took their leave. The Advocate and Journal says: "After the introductory exercises, which consisted in reading the Scriptures, singing and prayer, Dr. Durbin, the Missionary Secretary, delivered an address to the missionarie and formally presented to them individually a copy of the Instructions of the Board. Three of the brethren namely, Bros. Simons, Flinn and Briggs, were going out to enter upon the duties of regular pastors and preachers of the Gospel; while two, Bros. Bannister and Hoyt were to take charge of the educational interests-the former in California, and the latter in Oregon. The missionaries arose in order, and severally addressed the audience. Bro. Hoyt gave an account of his religious experience, and attributed his becoming a missionary much to home religious training, and particularly to the prayers of a pious mother. Bro. Banister made some sound and sensible observations upon the connection between learning and religion, and the propriety of the agency of the ministry in the supervision and promotion of sanctified education. Bro. Simons interested the audience with a series of epigrammatic sentences upon the missionary work in California, of a highly evangelical character. Bro. Flinn gave a brief sketch of his history and views in entering upon the missionary work, which made a strong impression upon the audience. Bro. Briggs discoursed eloquently of faith, as the great motive power in the missionary work. A gracious influence pervaded the assembly during these pleasing and instructive exercises. On Friday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., these men of God-three of them with wives, and one of them with little ones-left our port in the steamship Cherokee, for their field of labor. A goodly number of friends were upon the wharf to take the parting hand with them, and leave with them their blessings."

Thus our Pacific missions are being reinforced; by re ferring to our Missionary Correspondence this week, in will be seen that five more laborers are to be despatched, We have taken the ground, and done so vigorously; let us now follow up our measures with equal vigor. We should not forget, at the same time, our duty to New Mexico-a portion really of the same great missionary field. We should be prompt to secure that field to the Northern Church. The position respecting slavery, in which our late legislation has left it, requires all possible Northern and Christian influence. This view of the subject is not at all irrelevant to the missionary cause. Our missions should not only introduce the Gospel, but all its legitimate results, in respect to civilization, liberty and material improvements. Let us turn our eve then more directly to New Mexico: our measures for it thus far are but incipient-we should have at least six men in that field immediately.

WESLEYAN EDUCATION.

ence, referred to the noble provision the Wesleyans are and of the claimant's right to said fugitive, who shall be making in Westminister on for education. In the report of the Educational Committee, submitted to the Conference, it appeared that there had been already expended on the erections at Westminster about \$60. a law? We explicitly say, that such a question put to us | 000-not including the price of land; and a considerable unexpected expense had been incurred in the foundations. To complete the work, and to obtain the Government grant of \$35,000, it was absolutely necessary to any penalty? The Quaker has refused to bear arms and raise-by March next-a sum, additional to the funds now in hand, of \$20,000. If this were done, these noble premises would be free from debt. So far the committee and Connexion would enter upon their undertaking auspiciously. But even then, provision must be made for the efficient working of the institution, especially in the doubly dead and buried beneath the curses of a free and first instance. This consideration had led some friends of Christian education to make a liberal offer. Mr. Heald, M. P., on condition that the sum of \$50,000-instead of \$20,000-were raised, would himself give \$2,stinging disgrace of this bill. We predict that the first 500. Mr. Farmer and Mr. Robinson Kay would each

After considerable conversation in the Conference, fall its victim, any one spot of New England soil be disgraced by its enforcement, and a sensation will be produced which will shock into confusion all our present on the question of Day-school education,-to raise a sum party relations, and embody thenceforward the whole en- of \$50,000, in the first place, to meet the Government ergy of the public mind in an attempt to annihilate at grant of \$35,000 from the Committee of Council on Education; and in the next place, to enable the committee

The Wesleyans have long since outstripped all other dissenters in England in their financial, chapel and missionary provisions; they bid fair now to take the lead also plainly and emphatically on the subject. The Boston in education. Their educational scheme, embracing Theological, Normal, Academic, Primary and Sunday Schools, is of the most comprehensive and effective character, and their financial endowments of these great interests are admirably liberal. The agitation which now troubles the Connexion is not allowed to retard any of these movements. Methodism in England never displayed more vigor than at this moment. With whatever faults it may be marred, the hand of God evidently is beckoning it on to sublime destinies.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The forty-first Annual Meeting of this great missionary organization was held last week in Oswego, N. Y. The receipts of the Board during the year ending July 31st, were, from all sources, \$251,862.28. The expenditures for the same period were \$254,329.35. The present indebtedness of the Board is \$34,071.05. There had been received from the American Bible Society \$9,950, and from the American Tract Society \$7,500. The number of churches contributing, was 3,149, with which were connected 335,000 members. The contributions of these churches last year were \$246,000, averaging to each church \$78.

The following summary of the report of the Prudential Committee, as presented by Drs. Pomeroy and Anderson, is given in the Oswego Times :-Number of missions,

	66	outstations,	
	44	ordained missionaries, (9 being physicians,)	1
	44	licentiates,	
	44	physicians not ordained,	
	66	other male assistants,	
	46	female assistants,	5
	44	native pastors,	
	44	other native preachers,	
	16	other native helpers,	
	Whole nur	nber of native assistants,	1
	66	laborers connected with the mission,	
	Number of	printing establishments,	
		ted last year,	37,644,8
	44 46	from the beginning,	822,105,6
	Number of	churches,	
	46	church members,	25,8
	Added dur	ing the year,	1,9
į	Number of	f seminaries,	,
l	66	other boarding schools,	
ı	44	free schools (388) supported by Hawaiian Go	v't. (
ı	66	pupils in the seminaries, (64 do.,)	. :
ı	44	boarding schools.	
١	6.6	II free schools (11 203)	00.4

in all the schools, Since the last Annual Meeting, thirteen missi have been sent into the field, viz: two to Fuh-chau, and one to Amoy, China; one to Mosul, Mesopotamia; one to Constantinople; two to Salonica, Macedonia; two to West Africa; two to South Africa; and two to the

DEATH OF BISHOP BASCOM.

and

Berald

Dr. Bascom's death took place in Louisville, Ky., at the residence of Rev. Dr. Stevenson, on Sabbath mornthe residence of Rev. Dr. Stevenson, on Casalana and the residence of Rev. Dr. Stevenson, on Casalana and the Peace Congress—Place of Meeting-Deputations—Organization—that "he died in great peace and quietness of spirit tion—Haynau—Cohden—Girardin—The Germans—London to Casalana and Casalana -trusting alone in the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ." The funeral services took place on the Tuesday morning following, in the Fourth St. Methodist Church.

The Louisville Christian Advocate says of Dr. Bas com: "He bore his severe and protracted illness with manly fortitude and Christian resignation, and died in great peace and quietude of spirit. When asked, a few nents previously to his departure, if his confidence in his God and Saviour was strong and unshaken, he responded in the most expressive manner-' Yes-Yes.' From the commencement of his attack to the termination of his earthly existence, he appeared to be deeply im pressed with the certainty of his approaching dissolution His uniform reply was, when interrogated on the subject, there is little or no prospect of my recovery'-'my whole trust and confidence is in Almighty goodness."

Our neighbor of Zion's Herald has this week opied from The Christian Times a long editorial sketch with so much judgment.-Christian Times.

We copied it from another paper which gave no credit. It was not placed, however, among our original matteran example worthy of the consideration of our brother

METHODIST PRESS.

Wesley and the Church on Slavery—Pewed Churches—China— St. Louis—Book Agency—New Methodist Paper—M. E. Church in Canada-Our German Mission-Southern Missionaries in Cal

The Northern Christian Advocate replies with spirit to the charge of anti-slavery ultraism brought against it by the Nashville Advocate. Mr. Hosmer, after quoting

What now of our temerity? Mr. Wesley not only deies that the slaveholder is a Christian, but asserts that tor, for not mistaking our meaning, in the following inference of his: "aye, below the horse-thief." Right, precisely right. It is no heresy in a Methodist preacher at the North, whatever it may be at the South, where expuresent, to think with the founder of Methodism, on this bject, however slaveholders and their apologists may

holders in their communion, is true, but she does so, or ought to do so, only on the supposition that their slave-holding is merely nominal. Both the spirit and the letter slaveholders have, under a too lax administration of Discipline, got into the church, we hope they will soon find sian and Austrian soldiers stationed in this city, and concession to slavery. We have had one secession of den alluded to his presence as a good omen; but one four hundred thousand members, as the fruit of this ill-could but think of the gathering of the "sons of God, starred policy, and if others are to follow, the sooner the when they came to present themselves before the Lord,"

A correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate is still combating with headstrong pugilism against the demand for pewed churches in the West; he even alleges divine authority against the innovation. Decidedly as we advoeate free churches, as a general thing, we are amazed to see so respectable a paper oppressed with such an amount

The Richmond Christian Advocate mentions a recent letter from Rev. Charles Taylor, missionary from the and still the craving for opium is unabated. Of missionary efforts the editor says :-

in Chinese, for gratuitous distribution. An edition of We have, in our notices of the late Weslevan Confer-

The action of the late St. Louis Conference on establish-

ment of a newspaper and book depository at St. Louis. was heartily embraced by us, and I am happy to state of appointed the Publishing Committee. The Conference resolved, that as soon as an equivalent of two thousand bscribers was obtained either by subscription or donaentered into this matter may be inferred from the following sums for which the parties named hold themselves Mitchell, \$200; F. A. Morris, \$100, &c."

We will not pretend to predict how our brethren in Alabama will succeed in their proposed project.

Canada, has much improved lately. It reports the ses- den could not forbear plucking the forbidden fruit, but

opening in various directions, into which their ministers subject, that he could not keep his hands off it. He eviare carrying the word of life, causing joy and peace to spring up in many a desolate heart, making the wilder-about over the wrathful billows, like a stormy petrel. cieties are becoming more settled, and are steadily prorising church is gaining fast in public estimation, and causing her moral influence to be more widely and deeply upon it with perfect safety, and over all a thick coating

The Pittsburgh Christian Advocate says :-The Christian Apologist contains letters from our three find great pleasure therein

the statements of the correspondent alluded to, their de-

signs are quite hopeless. He says :-It is not because these brethren do not possess piety, nts, and energy, that they do not succeed: but because the Methodists here love Methodism, and have laid aside their Northern and Southern prejudices, and shake han daughter. But she loves them too well to give them up, and hence it is to be feared that they will labor, and suffer, and become discouraged, and necessarily expend a vast amount of money, and yet accomplish little, compared with what they might have done, had not the Louisville Convention sacreligiously rent in twain that church which should have remained one. Germans heard for the first time an exposition of peace

Correspondence.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 22, 1850. Mr. EDITOR:-I arrived in this city last evening from Geneva via Basle and Baden-Baden. Our great Congress opened this morning with great eclat.

The place of our meeting is St. Paul's Church, former-

ly so called, but given by the City Authorities as a Parliament House for the meeting of the States General, and fitted up for that purpose. It is a large oval building, with high galleries all around, supported by a row of large columns, and beautifully decorated with festooned curtains and the flags of the Germanic Confederation, tricolored, black, red and gold. Over the pulpit are three splendid flags and a large gilt shield, bearing the doubleheaded eagle. There was a great rush for tickets by the citizens, and at an early hour the galleries and the seats under them were filled with ladies and gentlemen anxious to witness the opening ceremonies. The delegates be-General Garibaldi, without giving us the slightest gan to come in early, and soon the entire area was filled.

We are glad that the Herald makes its selections

I noticed two colored gentlemen, Rev. Mr. Pennington, gan to come in early, and soon the entire area was filled. of New York, and Garnett, of Troy, and our representative of the Aborigines of the American wilderness, Geo. Copway. Above 400 came over from England, and a deputation from France. About twenty from the United editors of the Times. "Those who live in glass houses," &c. States were present this morning, and our great country was duly honored by having the names of her delegates first read, Boston heading the list. The Congress was opened by the nomination of a list

of officers by the Committee of Arrangements, which was adopted. Mynheer Jaub, the former prime minister of the Grand Duke of Darmstadt, was appointed President, and a large number of vice presidents and secretaries were selected from the various countries represented. The President on taking the chair most appropriately suggested that we spend a few moments in silent prayer for the divine blessing upon the meeting; after which he cannot have even heathen honesty. He puts all who have anything to do with this business where the common then into English, by, first, a Protestant clergyman, of digment of mankind has always placed them, not only nong thieves, but among the worst kind of thieves—en-stealers. We are almost ashamed of our tame reitethe minds of the different languages present. It resem-

I ought here to say, that the city authorities have done gated editions of the Discipline are called for, to repeat the words of Mr. Wesley. We shall be content for the their fine house for the accommodation of the meeting. themselves great honor in so freely tendering the use of Among the memorable incidents of the morning session, I must not omit to mention this-the far-famed and deep-That the Methodist Episcopal Church retains slave- ly execrated Austrian, Gen. Haynau, appeared among the spectators, and spent some time in viewing the vast assemblage. Perhaps he was in to see if any of us had occasion to be shot! At least he looked as though he a certain busy body came among them!

The second day of the Convention a few more Americans arrived, Mr. B. B. Mussey, of Boston, and Rev. E. H. send me the Herald. Chapin, of New York. The speaking has generally been very desultory-few of the speakers were willing to keep to the resolutions. Mr. Cobden, of England, made most effective speech on the resolution recommending a mutual disarming of the nations. Among other things he said, the "peace friends had been denounced as enthu siasts by the war party, and had passed through all stages Church South to China. It appears that great distress of the process, even the chiricari stage, in which they had prevails in that country, from the failure of the crops; been represented with noses as long as his arm." He is a capital debater, and has had, of course, much practice. Emile Girardin, of France, followed him, in his nervous "To help in sowing the good seed of the kingdom, and pointed manner; he is a strong man, with great the Lord in this country! ther Taylor has commenced the publication of tracts acuteness and powerful logic. One is strongly reminded of Napoleon Bonaparte, by a profile of his face; his admandments, and the creed, has already been issued, at an dresses were received with great cheering when translaknowledge and worship of the one living and true manner is bad—standing upon his left foot, with the School formed in New York was organized under the their studies, and several of the God. But these tracts cannot be furnished without right thrown forward, and his left hand upon his hip, or auspices of the John street church, and now, from old ly acquainted with Christ. The good work, we hope, will with great feeling; his soul seems kindling as he proing a depository and newspaper in that city, is thus menfeet blaze of cloquence. He fixes and keeps the attention if I send you one of them will you not have it, with its and act accordingly. Allow me to make one suggestion of the audience, even those who cannot understand him. "The General Conference provision for the establish- His sentences are short-often but a single word, a question, followed by an answer as brief. You find yourself, was heartily embraced by us, and I am happy to state of the success of this enterprise there is not a shadow of doubt. Dr. Boyle, J. Mitchell, and F. A. Morris, were carried off in spite of yourself. He is a fine specimen of the French orator. Richard Cobden was one of the stars; right direction. he is evidently a genius, and the man of the people. 1 ion, to begin operations; nearly one-half of this sum was heard the people in England speak of him in terms of secured in the Conference room. The spirit with which highest praise; he is regarded by them as their champion; he is where Henry Brougham was before he was smothsible: Thomas Johnson, \$500; J. Boyle, \$300; J. ered with honors. I met a number of English landholders at the great watering place, Baden-Baden, and the We have referred to the publishing mania of our subject of the great Peace Congress came up often, and Southern brethren, which really threatens seriously their the remark would be made, "Well, I suppose Cobden literary interests. The Nashcille Advocate records another will be there; he is always running after novelties, and all he cares for is the popularity." The fact is, the English aristocrats hate and fear him, as much as the people love We publish this week a circular urging the propriety of establishing another church paper, to be located in the bounds of the Alabama Conference. It seems that the mania for papers is increasing, and that our brethren are reviews to energy in the work of publishing and editing that is, he had been a leader, and of course steps forward nania for papers is increasing, and that our pretinent are that is, he had been a leader, and of containing a containing that is, he had been a leader, and of containing a containing that is, he had been a leader, and of containing a containing that is, he had been a leader, and of containing a containing that is, he had been a leader, and of containing that is, he had been a leader, and of containing that is, he had been a leader, and of containing that is, he had been a leader, and of containing that is, he had been a leader, and of containing that is, he had been a leader, and of containing that is, he had been a leader, and of containing that is, he had been a leader, and of containing that is, he had been a leader, and of containing that is, he had been a leader, and of containing that is, he had been a leader, and of containing that is, he had been a leader, and of containing that is, he had been a leader, and of containing that is, he had been a leader, and of containing that is, he had been a leader, and of containing that is, he had been a leader, and of containing that is, he had been a leader, and of containing that is, he had been a leader, and the leader that is, he had been a leader that is a containing that is a leader that leader that is a leader that is a leader that is a leader that We are debater; it was specially requested that the speakers aware that the country they represent is settled by a should keep to the resolutions, but Girardiu and Cobden wealthy and intelligent population; but whether they will patronize the "Bluff Port Advocate" or not, remains to be seen. We hope, however, that they will not win away the hearts of our numerous subscribers in that see. his shaft directly at the mark, and hit it. Mr. Burritt was exceedingly anxious that no allusions should be The Canada Christian Advocate of the M. E. Church, made to the political condition of any country, but Cobsion of the Niagara Conference of that denomination. It dashed into tempting enclosures, and plucked and are and gave to us also, to our great delight. And he did it so The cause of the Redeemer within the bounds of this good naturedly, that not even that impersonation of cru-Conference, is represented as being in a healthy and progressive state, affording matter of encouragement to those who are laboring in the Lord's vineyard. New fields are ness and the "solitary places glad for them, and the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose." In the older settlements the work is acquiring that degree of permanency the Government Diabotize (put that in the dictionary) and strength which promises well for the future-the so- him. Now let your readers imagine a little, thin, wiry gressing towards maturity—the numbers are gradually increasing—chapels and parsonages are rapidly multiplying throughout the whole extent of the work; while the

of good humor, never still, but always with a few more shot in the locker, and they will see the great reformer, Missionaries in Germany—brothers Jacoby, Doering, and
Nippert. They write very encouragingly of their labors

I have "noted down" the speakers in the order of their and their prospects. They have already nine preaching addresses, but this would not interest your readers. The places in their Bremen Circuit, and find open doors more than they can fill. Each of them preaches four or five times in the week. Their congregations are generally vention, but I presume not so much because it was a good, and the work of the Lord in the conversion of souls peace meeting, as because it was a novelty, and brought is prospering. Their Sunday School at the "Kramer-Amt-House," their first appointment, has increased from 80 to about 200 scholars, and both scholars and teachers and cannot obtain it. You know in the recent revolution The "Evangelist," the paper commenced by brother in Germany, Frankfort was the scene of a desperate Jacoby, meets with favor, and has already 300 subscribers struggle, fearful and fruitless; just opposite my lodgings a barricade was erected, and a large building was riddled The Christian Advocate and Journal reports from its with shot, and is left in that state to remind them of the California correspondent, the almost total failure of the day and cause. The people have no conception of any Southern Missionaries in California. Wherever they go way of securing freedom but by fighting for it. Five they are kindly recieved by our own people, but their proposition to form societies in connection with the Church their city; the roll of their drums wake them in the South, is immediately declined. If we may judge from morning, and the tramp of armed men disturbs them in hours of business or recreation. You meet them in every street; I counted eighteen pieces of cannon in the public square. With all this, and more that cannot be written. is it a wonder that the Germans did not manifest as much zeal in the cause as the English and French? That not as brethren merely in name, but in heart. And I pander to aristocratic lust, the London Times, chuckles really believe, though I do not speak by authority, that these brethren would desire to be transferred to the Mother Church, if they could obtain the willing consent of the Utopian character of this movement; carefully keeping out of sight the peculiar condition of the German

ing German minds are very favorably disposed towards

this cause, and no doubt this Convention, where so many

I append the resolutions and regulations of the Con- vant, vention; the resolutions I do not like, they are too tame; an excess of prudence is manifest in them, and I was not alone in the regret that this excess of prudence should have been permitted to soften the blows of the Blacksmith. These resolutions were printed in German, French and

The Congress of the friends of Universal Peace, assem The Congress of the friends of Universal France, assembled at Frankfort on the Main, the 22d, 23d and 24th Another sends ten dollars, saying—"Without doubt, August, 1850. acknowledges that "recourse to arms being condemned alike by Religion, Morality, Reason and Humanity, it is the duty of all men to adopt measures calculated with the character of manity, it is the duty of all men to adopt measures calculated to abolish War;" and the Congress recommends all its members to labor in their respective countries, by means of a better education of youth, by the pulpit, the platform, and the press, as well as by other practical methods, to eradicate those hereditary hatreds and politimethods, to eradicate those hereditary hatreds and politimethods, to eradicate those hereditary hatreds and politimethods. ally the cause of disastrous Wars.
This Congress is of opinion, that one of the most effec-

tual means of preserving Peace, would be for Governments to refer to Arbitration, all those differences between them which cannot be otherwise amicably adjusted.

The will average decreasy presented letters from our Indian, Foreign German, African, and South American Missions, all of which were of an encouraging character. They will average the state of the state of

of Europe menace one another, impose intolerable burthens, and inflict grievous moral and social evils, upon their respective communities; this Congress cannot,

Sept., Oct., and Nov.,—meantime appear in the Christian Advocate.

The Committee on the Oregon as therefore, too earnestly call the attention of Governments to the necessity of entering upon a system of international disarmament; without prejudice to such measures as may be considered necessary for the maintenance of the security of the citizens and the internal tranquillity of aries for California, and two for Oregon. Also, to furnish,

to regulate its own affairs. This Congress, recommends all the friends of peace to The Committee on Domestic Missions were charged the various States, with a view to the formation of a Code

On the whole the Convention went off well, and will

missionary in Germany, Bro. L. S. Jacoby, was present as a delegate from the American Peace Society. Bro. J. "Finding no Missionary Advocates were taken on this as a delegate from the American Peace Society. Bro. J. is in good health and spirits; he showed me a copy of meeting, and requested some young ladies to voluntee Wesley's Sermons and the Methodist Hymn Book, which in the work of soliciting subscribers. A competent he has published in German; he has also issued a number of tracts. His efforts are crowned with success. At his Quarterly Meeting, held the Sabbath before, in Bre-was done! What preacher cannot do as much?" men, he had seventy communicants, and doors are opening all around him; the people say, "If this is Methodism, for these. Our agents have published a very neat card we want it." He visited some families in this city, and for juvenile collectors of Missionary or Sunday School has been invited to stay over the Sabbath and preach in a funds, which they furnish at secenty-five cents per one gentleman's parlor, which he has consented to do.

Bro. Jacoby informed me that he visited the great and good Neander about two weeks before his lamented death; the great man sympathized with him in his work, wishing 16:-If we could see as many souls saved from sin as we der him. From Bro. J. I first heard of Neander's death; benevolence, love to God, and a desire to glorify him, he informed me that Neander dictated his Church History and secure the happiness of mankind, it would create the their way out. By this time, all must be satisfied that driving us all out through the windows. Richard Cob- to within one hour of his death, when his mind began to wander, and he said to his attendants, "I will sleep a little now," and fell into the sleep which is broken but by while we feel and see his work revived in the Fourth St.

> Yours forever. P. S .- Bro. Jacoby says, "O that Bro. Stevens would

MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

the history of the M. E. Church, for on that day the first sigh over the woes it produces. We have not a lingering sermon was preached in the John street church, to the first fear but that the Lord will continue to save lost souls society which had been formed in America, in the year from sin and bless his inheritance, while the united pray-1766. If after the lapse of the same length of time our ers and efforts of his people are properly directed to se society in Germany shall be able to send us word, that cure this great object. they have entered into the church edifice which they now meditate, what joy would thrill the hearts of the hosts of DR. LEE, of the Richmond Advocate, was in our city

Our friends noticed in the letter of last week,-For a office. CHURCH IN GERMANY, "From St. George's M. E. Church Sunday School Missionary Society, Philadelphia, by P. D. NORTHFIELD ACADEMY. Rev. F. Furber writer the brethren in St. George's choose to put a nest of eagles them to Northfield. with it, we will see that they fly, and alight too, in the

Albion, one hundred miles West of Detroit. Our inter- church, has retracted his opposition to the excellent tended the business meeting of the Conference Missionary them at the next Ohio Conference. Society on Friday afternoon. A general regret was felt mittee reported the plan which several Conferences have Jesus! adopted and the Michigan Conference most heartily. perhaps we might say enthusiastically, adopted it, with We are indebted to Senator Seward for a copy of the an additional resolution, specially in favor of the in- speech of Hon. W. A. Lackett, in the House of Reprecreased circulation of the Missionary Advocate. On sentatives, on Pierce's Bill. Sunday evening the anniversary was held in the beautiful new M. E. Church, at which an honest report was read PAWTUCKET, R. I. Rev. Wm. Cone writes, Sept. 15:-\$2,200. We had an opportunity of addressing the audi- Pray for us; you may hear from this way again. ence for an hour on the subject of missions. Without doubt next year will show gratifying results, judging Newspapers on the Pacific Coast.-There are

L. S. JACOBY.-This brother writes from Germany, under date of August 12th, that two brethren from Bur- line of the Pacific coast, in the interior of California and lington, Iowa, in these United States, with whom he was Oregon, in Deseret, and in the Pacific Islands. in company at a quarterly meeting about one year ago, were at the date of his letter visiting their relations in We learn from a brother who spent an evening at the Germany, and that "they will return home and relate New Hampshire Conference Seminary, that God is rethat Methodism flames in the hearts of Germans in Ger- viving his work among the students. On that evening many, as it does in the hearts of Germans in America." several professed to find peace in believing and joy in

from Germany for the month of July. One of them has visited 500 families-eighteen families

of these families he has had personal conversation on religious subjects, distributed about fifteen hundred tracts, sold nineteen Bibles, nineteen New Testaments, seven Hymn Books, and five miscellaneous books. He has issued in elegant style, with gilt and embossed binding, a given away six Bibles, and six New Testatments.

THE SWEDISH MISSIONS.—These are increasing in Floral Gems, by Mrs. J. Thayer, is a very pretty lit-

the church has provided more "laborers" for such parts ington St. of his vineyard as these people and the Norwegians oc- THE JEWISH NATION is the title of a small volume, from converts among them. Since the above was written count of the manners and customs, rites and worship, two missionaries have presented themselves, or letters laws and polity of the Hebrews. It embraces the latest show that two will in a few days be at our disposal-one results of archeological research respecting them, and is a Swede, and the other a Norwegian.

Missionary Advocate Gratis.—The pastor of each church must be the master-spirit of the missionary cause among his people. He ought by all means to have a Monthly Missionary Prayer Meeting, or Lecture, at which he should detail missionary intelligence, as well as pray for the missions. To enable him to do this, the Research of Managers of the Parent Society have ordered another set pieces. It is designed for choirs itously to any member of any of our Annual Confer- al singing-a capital book of the kind. ences, who shall send his address free of expense to us, re- Musser, Boston, has received the third volume of States at present, and the oppression under which they groan. But I am convinced that very many of the lead-

with these words, viz.: "The good Lord has prospered biographical sketch, from the pen of Rufus W. Griswold.

principles, will stir up the mass of the people to examine me this summer beyond my expectation, and this is a thank-offering for his many mercies to your humble ser-

> Another sends a sovereign-Mrs. Skinner, of Winterbourn, England-as a thank-offering for the safe conduct of her two sons over the Atlantic

A Debtor sends five dollars, saying: "Blessed be God for having placed in my hands the ability, and in my heart the disposition, to help in this glorious work."

The Corresponding Secretary presented letters from

ter. They will appear in the Missionary Advocate of The standing Armaments with which the Governments Sept., Oct., and Nov.,—meantime portions of them will The Committee on the Oregon and California Missions therefore, too earnestly call the attention of Governments presented a report. The following resolutions which

This Congress reiterates its strong disapprobation of libraries for each of the missionaries now there, and to This Congress reiterates its strong disapproparation all foreign loans, negotiated for the purpose of furnishing those about going out; and to have printed, for the beneto one people the means of slaughtering another.

This Congress, acknowledging the principle of non-in-fit of our missions in California, New Mexico, and elsevention, recognizes it to be the sole right of every State where, tracts in the Spanish language.

This Congress, recommends all the friends of peace to prepare public opinion in their respective countries, for the matter relating to tracts, for the benefit of our the convocation of a Congress of the representatives of Swedish and Norwegian population and Missions. To the Committee on the Mission to China was referred

the matter relating to female teachers for China. THE WAY TO GET SUBSCRIBERS TO THE MISSIONARY

ADVOCATE.-The Rev. Stephen Parks, of Pittsfield Mass., writes :-

hundred.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. Rev. Moses Chase writes, Sept. him all success, and tendering him any aid he could ren- wish, and if the desire was prompted by a feeling of pure highest joy we may hope to realize in this world. We are charge in this city. Some have sought and found salvation from sin almost every week for four months past. Twenty-eight have been added to the church; a few by letter, others on probation. We cannot sufficiently adore our gracious God for the sweet and heavenly influences he has sent to bless us. We have a lovely church ready for every good word and work : an interesting, affectionate community with which to live and labor, OCTOBER 30th, 1768. This date is a notable one in and enough of sin in the world around us to make us

last week, and made us a brief sociable call at the Herald

expense of \$17. He is preparing another on the way to save the soul.' And others will be needed, and must be circulated if we would succeed in bringing the Chinese to the means; and we cannot expect our missionary brethren to take their living for this purpose. The church at home must supply the means for prosecuting this work."

The good work, we hope, will adjust the air perpendicularly with his right, he pours out a torrent of words, with creat feelings his road earns his live and heart must be cultibearer of it says: "I preserved a part of the old John vated in unison to form a well-balanced and useful ceeds with his theme, and he reaches his climax in a per- street church, and had some neat boxes turned out of it; character. Our able board of instruction understand this, contents, deposited in the corner-stone of the M. E. Church to parents, far and near. If you would have your chilin Germany !"-Certainly! What more appropriate de- dren thoroughly educated, if you would have them surposit could be made. Send it along, Bro. Myers, and if rounded by virtuous, saving, heavenly influences, send

> MICHIGAN CONFERENCE MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- We Ohio Conference, has, as we learn from the Louisville were present, last week, at the Michigan Conference, in Advocate, preached lately in the Cincinnati pewed view with the Conference was very agreeable. We at- brethren worshipping there, and volunteered to defend

REV. J. B. FINLEY .- This veteran member of the

that there was not a larger attendance, and that more Newmarket, N. H. Rev. H. H. Hartwell writes:interest was not felt in the cause. A very animated con- God is doing a great and good work for us-some twenty versation took place among the members, and the spirit or more have been converted of late, and seventeen were of missions was much increased. The Mission Com- forward for prayers last evening. Pray for us. Ride on,

by Bro. Burns, the Secretary, deploring the decline of We are enjoying a gracious visitation in the M. E. Church the Missionary Spirit, and eloquently appealing to the in this place. The interest is becoming quite general; Conference and congregation to prosecute the cause a goodly number have already been justified by faith in vigorously. The receipts for the year will amount to Jesus, others are seeking, and we find no difficulty in about \$1,500. A few years since, when the church was getting the people to come out to our meeting. There is not near so strong and wealthy, they amounted to about an uncommon mustering, especially Sabbath evenings.

> now twenty-four newspapers published in the English language, and most of them by Americans, along the

Reports of Colporteurs.—These we have received the Holy Ghost. The school is very large, and it is thought by its friends that the present time is one of the best of its history. The students are studious and serieach day. We do not reckon the Sabbaths. With eighty ous, and the friends expect a glorious ingathering of

LITERARY NOTICES.

ART OF CONVERSING .- French, 78 Washington St., has valuable miniature volume bearing the above title, and Bibles, sixty-two Testaments, nineteen Hymn Books, and written for the instruction of youth in the polite manners twenty miscellaneous books, and given away two Testa-

number and interest. We hope to be able to report, ere the volume of poetry on flowers, selected from our best another year shall have elapsed, that the great Head of authors, and got up in elegant style by French, 78 Wash-

cupy. Some most pleasing letters have come to hand reprinted by our Book Agents, and containing an acabundantly illustrated with plates .- Peirce, Boston.

Board of Managers of the Parent Society have ordered anthems and other set pieces. It is designed for choirs a copy of the Missionary Advocate to be sent gratu-

questing a copy, and informing us how he wishes it sent. Redfield's edition of the Works of Poe; it is entitled the Address Rev. G. Lane, 200 Mulberry street, New York. "Literati," and is largely made up of his magazine criti-WILLING OFFERINGS.—A friend sends us ten dollars, cisms of living American writers. It is preceded by a

GIBBO and last cheapnes THE Prof. Lo details

Our

ANE Smith. Christin well el Dia.

will tal exhaust sent it slavery CART India." terian only vi inciden

late nu

Rev. Her A. M., P of Langu ment. 1 Academi cal Music number the colle, course. ry class. apparatu

of the r guage. THE work or nia and Jours Dier Legisla cester's

will pre

the first

thirty e

and right

town th

paging p

fifty-fou the bo which Mahon stroy s

which

Kent's fourte pleasa privile

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOWDOIN STREET SEMINARY. MR.

AND MRS G. WILKES beg to announce to their friends and the public, that the Sixth Annual Term of their School will commence on Monday, 23d September.

Application for admission may be made at their residence, 29 Bowdoin Street, every day between the hours of 12 and 3.

A few Young Ladies are received into the family as Board-ng Pupils. Sept 4

MELROSE UNION ACADEMY. THE

MELROSE UNION ACADEMY. THE Fall Term of this School will commence, Wednesday, Sept. 11. Instruction will be given in the various branches of English education, the Latin, Greek and French Languages, Drawing, Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music. Instruction will be especially adapted to fit students for College, Teaching and the Counting Room.

Terms:—For English branches, \$6.00; Languages, extra, each \$2.00; Drawing and Painting extra, \$2.00; Lessons on Piano Forte and use of Instruments, \$10.00.

Board in good families, \$2.25. The Principal can board six or eight boys in his family, and take the entire charge of them, both in and out of school.

JOHN C. INGALLS, A. M., Principal.

CARPETINGS. WM. P. TENNEY & Co., Carpet Hall, over Maine Railroad Depot, Haymarket

Are receiving from manufacturers their stock of Goods for

the Fall Trade, and would invite the attention of purchasers to an inspection of the same previous to making their purchases. Our assortment is larger than it ever has been before, and em-

braces in part—
English Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpetings;
Do three-ply superfine and fine ingrain do

Do three-ply superfine and fine ingrain Best American Velvet Tapestry and Brussels

Lowell three-ply super and extra fine Ingrain

goods;)
English Printed Bockings, 8-4 Cotton do;

Thompsonville do do do do Tapleyville superfine, ex. fine and fine do do Low priced Woolen, Cotton and Wool & Cotton do Tapestry, Brussels and Damask Stair Venetian, Wool and Cotton do do

Painted Floor Cloths (all widths, in sheets and narrow

English Printed Bockings, S 4 Cotton do;
Straw Mattings, in variety, Table Oil Cloths (of German
and American manufacture); Rugs, Door Mats, Starr Rods,
&c. And will be constantly receiving additions as the season
advances.

3m Sept 11

NEW TUNE BOOK. THE DEVOTIONAL HARMORIST: a collection of Sacred Music, comprising a large variety of new and original Tunes, Sentences, Anthems, &c., in addition to many of the most popular tunes in common use. Presenting a greater number of metres than any book heretofore published: to which is prefixed a progressive system of elementary instruction for Schools and Private Tuition. Edited by Charles Dingley. 8vo., pp. 424.

This work was first issued in December, 1849, since which time a very large number have been sold, and we have not yet heard of the least dissatisfaction with it, but, on the contrary, so far as we know, it has met with most unqualified approval. It was prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose, by the choristers of the M. E. churches in New York and vicinity. It is just the book for the Methodist Church, and all other societies who love music possessing life and spirit.

cinity. It is just the book for the Methodist Church, and all other societies who love music possessing life and spirit.

The materials have been drawn from all available sources; from the "Harmonist" especially they have drawn largely; believing, as they did, that it contains a large amount of matter which has been deservedly popular. It contains also a large number of original times.

It is beautifully printed on fine paper, and well bound, and is sold as cheap as any other book of the same size. It may be obtained in round and patent notes. Price \$1 each, with the usual discount to choirs and wholesole dealers. Cash price \$8.40 per dozen.

\$8.40 per dozen.

It may also be had, full bound in sheep, at \$1.20; Calf ex-

It may also be had, full bound in sheep, at \$1.20; Calf extra, gilt back and sides, \$2; Morocco extra, gilt edges, \$3.

The work comprises 474 hymn tunes, suited to every variety of measure, together with 32 anthems, sentences, &c. The large majority of the tunes are plain and simple, such as can be brought into congregational use without much difficulty, and are of a character that will be popular. And yet there are a number of difficult pieces, with rhythmical and melodic oddities enough to satisfy the most fastidious lover of that style of music. We trust that this book will fully meet the wants it was designed to supply. After a careful examination we are prepared to say that we believe it will prove satisfactory.—Western Christian Advocate.

This is a magnificent Tune Book. It contains upwards of 500 tunes, embracing almost every variety suited to sanctuary

500 times, embracing almost every variety suited to sanctuary worship. The compilers must have found their task very difficult and delicate,—it required much prudence, as well as musical taste and capacity, as the book is designed for the million

as well as the comoisseurs in this heavenly science. Taking everything into the account, it is perhaps the best tune book extant.—Southern Christian Advocate.

200 Mulberry S

Boston, Charles H. Peirce, 5 Corahill; Burlington, S. Hun-ington. 3w Sept 11

NEW HYMN BOOK. WE CAN NOW SUP-

Ply orders for the New Hymn Book in the various styles of binding, of all sizes, at almost any time. In some cases there may be a little delay, but generally we can fill orders immediately. For prices see our "New Descriptive Catalogue." Catalogue of all our books will be furnished free to all who wish them.

LANE & SCOTT,

200 Mulberry Street, New York.

reet. New York

Aug 28

Hemp and List

ard. It is an excellent edition, notwithstanding its not seen so delightful a spot as Kent's Hill.

tions to our knowledge of comets, fixed stars and nebu-læ, &c. There is also given a chapter on the Progress of to prepare the church to labor more efficiently for the will prize this production.-Mussey, Boston.

The Light of the Week, is the title of one of the working men's essays on the Sabbath, for which prizes have been offered in England. No less than 1045 essays were sent in to the committee. The present little volume was one of three approved by the adjudicators. It discusses in a sensible manner the temporal advantages of the Sabbath to the working classes. A biographical the Sabbath to the working classes. A biographical attendance upon religious worship upon the Sabbath, sketch of the author precedes it.-Fletcher, New York; and their class and prayer meetings, under the superin-

Our Book Agents have issued a little volume on and their good results. course of eminent usefulness .- Peirce, 5 Cornhill.

Smith.—These anecdotes are not only illustrative of the ary of the Lord." Smith.—These anecdotes are not only indestruction.—These anecdotes are not only indestruction. May God in his infinite increase.

Christian ministry, but afford it many useful and apt that needeth not to be ashamed." materials for its labors. They are quite numerous and well classified, and form an excellent book for both the Sunday School and the pastoral library .- Book Rooms,

Du. Elliot's new work on the "Sinfulness of Slavery," cial appointment of our last General Conference) a work surpassed. will take about the same rank on this question that the by some it was judged that there were upon the ground author's great work on Popery has in the Roman Cathoslavery readers (and we trust we have no others) as invaluable—the most comprehensive and thorough work

Carrier, New York, has published "Two Years in Upper India," by Mr. Lowrie, one of the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. This work is not only valuable as a missionary record, but also for its interesting information respecting India and its personal The Spirit of the Meeting was excellent—a deep incidents. It will take a respectable position among the late numerous additions to our missionary literature.—

Many sought and found perfect love. I could not learn the number sanctified, but have sufficient evi-Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, Boston.

LITERARY ITEMS.

of this institution. Dr. Simpson speaks of its prosperity in and thirsting for the blessing of full salvation. Quite in the following terms: "A year of great prosperity has in the following terms: "A year of great prosperity has closed. The zeal of friends to the university does not flag; and now there is every prospect of a permanent endowment. Nothing more is needed to place the institution beside any college of the country. During the past year the Faculty has been composed as follows: Rev. tution, adding beauty and interest to the occasion. The bay Edward Thompson, D. D., President, and Professor of never seemed so beautiful—the islands stood out in the Moral Science and Belles Lettres. Rev. Frederick Mergarments of autumnal richness; nature, providence and rick, A. M., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History. Rev. Herman M. Johnson, A. M., Professor of Ancient
Languages and Literature. Rev. Lorenzo D. M'Cabe
A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosdb God for the hopes of the Gospel.
H. C. Tilton, Secretary. ophy. William G. Williams, A. M., Adjunct Professor Hampton, Sept. 10. of Languages, and Principal of the Preparatory Department. Rev. William D. Goodman, A. M. Principal of Academical Department. John Braden, Teacher of Vothe college, five in the Biblical, and three in the scientific raised, and I paid over to the Treasurer at our last Co classes. We observe that the philosophical and chemical apparatus is now quite extensive, and the several libraries contain over 3,000 volumes."

I wish made for the benefit of those concerned.

NATHAN A. SOULE.

East Rumford, Me., Sept. 12.

In his "autobiography," just published, we are informed that Leigh Hunt commenced no less than eight different newspapers or magazines-political, literary or theatrical-and in only one instance did he reach the paying point: that was in the Examiner, which, however, speedily declined, till it fell into other hands. Church in California, and they send home an earnest This is a curious fact, considering that Hunt was one appeal that six more may be immediately dispatched of the most popular and fascinating writers in the lan- thither.

THE REV. THOMAS C. PORTER, late Professor in Marshall College, Mercersburg, Penn., has been invited A camp meeting on Cayuga district, Oneida Conference, by the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute to prepare a says the same paper, was held on the last week in June work on the botanical productions of central Pennsylva- It was marked by a great increase-of interest over former nia and other kindred subjects. Professor Porter has years. Exercises closed with a love-feast and sacrament. few superiors in this particular branch of science.

JOHN TOMLIN, the Tennessee poet, died recently at the Charity Hospital, in New Orleans, of mania potu.

A Methodist church was dedicated.

A quarterly

N. Y., on the 18th ult. No debt remained. A quarterly

Dictionaries in the Schools.—The Act of the meeting followed, and several penitents were converted. Legislature, giving a copy of Webster's Quarto or Worcester's Octavo Dictionary to each School District, which ville Christian Advocate has revival intelligence from will provide a suitable place for keeping it, took effect Athens circuit, Alabama Conference: twenty-two converthe first of August. During the month, fice hundred and sions. Wayne circuit, Tennessee Conference, several exthe first of August. During the industriets, silver, copies of Webster were ordered by the Districts, cellent meetings; Union circuit, same conference, eleven and eighteen copies of Worcester. Randolph is the only town that has taken Worcester exclusively, and out of fifty-four towns and cities, forty-nine, including Boston and versions, and several reclaimed. Dover, Tenn., twenty-five configurations are supported by the property of the prop Cambridge, take Webster. The sales of Webster, through two conversions and thirty-two accessions. Eastport the booksellers, we learn, have been much larger the circuit, Memphis Conference, at camp meeting, seventy present year than at any previous time,-showing that conversions. Camden, Tenn., nine or ten conversions. the more extensively the work is known, the more highly At a recent revival in Dresden, Tenn., about seventy pro-

PEEL'S PAPERS.—The London Times publishes an abstract of the will of the late Sir Robert Peel. The last or seventy conversions recently. codicil relates exclusively to his literary possessions. In On Buffalo mission, Tennessee Conference, according it he bequeaths all his manuscripts and correspondence, which he states he presumes to be of great value, as found peace, and fifty-two united with the church. showing the character of great men of his age, to Lord | The Pa. Christian Advocate reports revivals on Hamil stroy such as they think fit; and he directs that his cor- ference; Orangeville circuit, South Carolina; Cokesbury be published during their lives without their consent circuit, Georgia. first had and obtained; for them (the trustees) to make Revivals on several circuits in Virginia are reported in arrangements for the safe custody and for the publication the Richmond Christian Advocate. of such of them as they may think fit, and to give all or any of them to public institutions; and the codicil contains general directions for the custody of such as shall neat chapel has just been completed in Albion, Mich. not be disposed of in such manner. All the profits The Female Collegiate Institute located there, which which may arise from the publication of his manuscripts numbers three hundred and twenty-five students, will are to be applied for the benefit of literary men, or for soon have an additional edifice, one hundred feet long and

LETTER FROM MAINE.

Kent's Hill-Scenery-The Church-The Seminary-Rev. H. P. Torsey-Local Preachers. BRO. STEVENS :- "Kent's Hill" is a country station,

Prof. Larabee, of Indiana, (formerly Principal of this chaste and correct, in which particulars I believe his repu-Seminary) remarked a few weeks since, while on a visit tation is high in his Conference."

GIBBON'S ROME.—The Harpers have issued the sixth | to this place, that he had travelled many thousand miles | and last volume of their edition of this historical stand- through different States in the Union, and that he had

Our society, compared with many other stations in the THE HARPERS have just sent forth a valuable work by State, is small, and some arc living far beneath their Prof. Loomis, of the New York University, entitled "The privileges. But still, the spirit of intelligent and perse-Recent Progress of Astronomy, especially in America." It vering piety is in the church. We are well united in details the recent additions to our knowledge of the Christian love,-this is a great blessing. Here are none planetary system, the discovery of Neptune, of several who disturb the "peace of God's Israel," or manifest a asteroids, the eighth satellite of Saturn, &c., and addi- disposition "to resist the powers that be" in the church.

Astronomy in the United States. Our scientific readers salvation of souls. May the Lord pour his Spirit upon us, and save a multitude of sinners!

The Maine Wesleyan Seminary, located in this place, tendency of the teachers, are not without their interest

"Christian Effort," by Sarah Baker; it consists of facts | Some of the young men in this Seminary are local and incidents illustrative of the duty of individual labor preachers and exhorters, and they expect soon to enter for the salvation of souls, and forms a very interesting the Biblical Institute. While they feel that "woe is treatise on the subject; could it be generally read we unto them, if they preach not the Gospel," they are at doubt not that it would guide many a devout mind into a the same time deeply impressed with the solemn truth, that, "the priest's lips should keep knowledge;" hence ANECDOTES of the Cuistim Ministry, by Rev. D. they are preparing to bring "beaten oil into the sanctu-

May God in his infinite mercy make them "workmen

Kent's Hill, Sept., 1850.

NORTHPORT CAMP-MEETING.

THEIR GROUND is situated about three miles from Bel-DR. ELLIOT's new work on the "Sinfulness of Slavery," has been received by Peirce, No. 5, Cornhill.—What an indication of the progress of sentiment in our church is the publication of these two volumes—as thorough an the publication of the progress of sentiment in our church is the publication of the progress of sentiment in our church is the publication of the progress of sentiment in our church is the publication of the progress of sentiment in our church is the publication of the progress of sentiment in our church is the publication of the progress of sentiment in our church is the publication of the progress of sentiment in our church is the publication of the progress of sentiment in our church is the publication of the progress of sentiment in our church is the publication of the progress of sentiment in our church is the publication of the progress of sentiment in our church is production as our times have seen—by our grove is beautiful and the surrounding scenery is perfectmational Book Agency! And this is not all,

yellightful. On the whole it is doubtful if another so own denominational Book Agency! And this is not all, a work is to follow on Servitude and Slavery—showing the distinction between the Hebraic slavery (so called) and that of our own country; and then is to follow (by officient of the state of the state

on the history of the great slavery controversy in our own church. As to the real merits of the present volumes, we may speak strongly; we doubt not that they

THE ORDER was good throughout—the Presiding Elder of Thomaston District, Bro. W. H. Pillsbury, had ly that of a compilation and digest—they will be a standard for authentic reference and quotation; they almost exhaust the essential material of the subject, and present it in a classification admirably lucid and consecutive. In fine, we commend this production to our anti-

yet called forth in our country by this greatest of our national questions.

The Preaching was good, in the best sense of the word. Brethren Cobb, Elliot, Church, Dunn, Godfrey, Tilton, Mitchell, Mansfield, Hopkins, Beal, Pratt and

dence to conclude, that in this respect it was one of the most useful means of grace ever held in this region. Its influence must be felt in the whole Conference, and I am Ohio Wesleyan University.—We are indebted to our old friend, Prof. F. Merrick, for the annual catalogue

happy—Heaven was not far away from the scene.

CORRECTION.

In the report of the Treasurer of the Maine Conference cal Music. Two hundred and fifty-seven students is the number on the Catalogue, of whom six are seniors in or what is credited to Pownal Circuit. This charge course. The Catalogue requires the student to be twelve are credited but \$34.18. I observe, also, that to the acyears of age for admission to the scientific or preparatory classes; and fourteen for admission to the college the Bible cause—yet there was paid over by myself to the

Religious Summary.

There are five clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal

The Northern Christian Advocate records the death, on the 2d inst., of Rev. William Cameron.

About forty were converted and reclaimed, and near one hundred received the blessing of perfect love.

fessed conversion, and fifty joined the church. On Jack-

Mahon and Mr. Cardwell, with the fullest powers to de- ton circuit, Florida Conference; Thomasville, same Conrespondence with Her Majesty and her consort shall not circuit, South Carolina; Pine Knot, Alabama; and Vienna

From the Buffalo Christian Advocate we learn that a forty-six feet wide, costing \$14,000. The writer adds :-"This institution is being endowed, like the Genesee College, by the establishment of scholarships. Prof. Hinman, the Principal, has raised \$55,000 during the last six

months, and \$80,000 has been pledged within a year." The Washington correspondence of the Christian Advofourteen miles from the Kennebec River. It is a very cate and Journal says: "I have noticed some of our churches pleasant location, with those literary and religious and their pastors of late, but have overlooked the Founde privileges which render it a place "much to be desired." ry, since its reconstruction. So complete a metamorpho-The scenery, in extent and beauty, is unsurpassed in the sis of the kind I have never seen. There is an appearance State, if not in New England, as the student and lover of beauty and appropriateness about its internal appearof nature will testify. From the tower of the Seminary ance rarely surpassed. The preacher—the Rev. L. F. you have a view of seven small lakes, with a beautiful Morgan-does neither dazzle nor astonish; yet he is one ack-ground rising in the distance, which is both delight- of the ministers whom a man of tase, having heard once, wants to hear again. His discourses are remarkably

telegraphic communication to us from Kingsten, that the Rev. Enoch Wood, General Superintendent of Missions, is to be President of our next Conference. It would not be decorous to say all the good things that throng upon us for utterance here, but we view this appointment as the act of a most kind Providence, assuring us that the Brit.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

N. A. Soule—J. Butterfield, (we must charge your friend the same as yourself.)—J. Strong, (it will be sent to the Book Room.)

G. & C. Merriam—J. Pike—L. Upham—Z. Westcott—J. C. Cromack—O. Perria—J. Parker—F. Furber—S. P. Heath—L. B. Tower—S. Eastman—T. I. Olmstead—O. Huse—T. J. Andrews—I. McDuffee—C. C. Coveil (J. L. owers for two months, 33 cents; we can't afford to lose it.)

W. M. Soule—J. Butterfield, (we must charge your friend the same as yourself.)—J. Strong, (it will be sent to the Book Room.)

"Tower—S. Eastman—T. I. Olmstead—O. Huse—T. J. Andrews—I. Westcott—J. Heath—L. B. Strong—P. Sutting—P. Gifford—D. Smith—J. McDuffee—C. C. Coveil (J. L. owers for two months, 33 cents; we can't afford to lose it.)

"W. S. Batchelder—E. A. Helmershausen and E. Brackett—J. Stone—R. McGonegal—E. Noyes—B. Lufkin. ish Conference have our interests tenderly at heart. By the same authority, the Rev. Mr. Squire is to be Chairman of the Canada East District.

and

Herald

to say, that his health is somewhat improved, and that he seems to be quite comfortable. He speaks of visiting some of the Annual Conferences this fall.—No. Ch. Adv.,

Bucksport, Sept. 9.

| My Post Office address will be Bucksport, till Oct. 12; then Co lumbia till Oct. 31, and Milltown, till Nov. 20.

| Bucksport, Sept. 9. 2t some of the Annual Conferences this fall .- No. Ch. Adv.,

church, have addressed three other Bishops on that subject. The Bishops decline interference, but recommend that the subject of Episcopal prerogatives be submitted to the approaching General Convention.

CARPET BAG LOST.—A large size Brussells Carpet Bag, with black leather bottom and russett handles, was lost returning from the delta providence approaching General Convention.

CARPET BAG LOST.—A large size Brussells Carpet Bag, with black leather bottom and russett handles, was lost returning from the large size Brussells Carpet Bag, with black leather bottom and russett handles, was lost returning from the large size Brussells Carpet Bag, with black leather bottom and russell handles, was lost returning from the large size Brussells Carpet Bag, with black leather bottom and russell handles, was lost returning from the large size Brussells Carpet Bag, with black leather bottom and russell handles, was lost returning from the large size Brussells Carpet Bag, with black leather bottom and russell handles, was lost returning from the large size Brussells Carpet Bag, with black leather bottom and russell handles, was lost returning from the large size Brussells Carpet Bag, with black leather bottom and russell handles, was lost returning from the large size Brussells Carpet Bag, with black leather bottom and russell handles, was lost returning from the large size Brussells Carpet Bag, with black leather bottom and russell handles, was lost returning from the large size Brussells Carpet Bag, with black leather bottom and russell handles, was lost returning from the large size Brussells Carpet Bag, with black leather bottom and russell handles size church, have addressed three other Bishops on that sub-It is stated that Bishop Onderdonk, of the New York

Episcopal Diocese, who was suspended sometime since for immoral conduct, has signified his intention to resign the Bishopric, which he has hitherto held, and make room.

DEDICATION.—The Methodist meeting-house at Orland, Mewill be dedicated on Thursday, Oct. 3d. at 10 A. M. Prenchers on the Bishopric, which he has hitherto held, and make room.

Sept. 16. the Bishopric, which he has hitherto held, and make room

healthy place near the city.

nity Bill by 128 to 36, Bills for California in respect to D. the Judiciary system, Indian agents, &c.

General Intelligence.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE DIST. OF COLUMBIA.—It will be seen, by reference to the Congress news of Saturday, that the Senate, after rejecting all amendments—providing penalties for enticin slaves to escape, and giving the authorities of the Distric power to regulate the ingress and egress of free persons of color, &c.—passed the bill for abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, as originally reported by the Omnibus Committee. The vote was a strong one 31 to 20; and thus a blow has been struck towards demol ishing those slave pens and prisons. which have so lon disgraced the capital of the United States. The Hous will, without doubt, concur in the action of the Senata and the District of Columbia will soon be rid of the infi mous traffic in the souls and bodies of men.-Travelle

Edmund Quincy, of Boston, in a letter to the New York Anti-Slavery Standard, writes thus of Dr. Webster "I have heard from good authority that poor Dr. Webster, had a taste in his youth, like the famous George Selwyn, for going to executions, and that when he was i London, near 40 years ago, when the hospital Sherifi used almost every Monday to send their friends this notice, "Hang at 8, breakfast at 9," he very seldom misse one of these hebdomadal entertainments. I recollect h giving me, when I was in college, a ticket of admissio to the very jail where he now lies, to witness the execution of one Colson, for the murder of Capt. Selfridge, about 30 years ago. The object of the invitation was to admit me to see his galvanic experiments on the body. But I had not the pluck to go, and gave the ticket to a less squeamish classmate. How strange it would have sounded to him that day, if some prophet could have foretold to him that he himself would end his life by the same violence, on that very spot."

THE GREAT DESTRUCTION OF COAL MINES AT PICrov.-The Halifax papers of Sept. 15th, contain detailed accounts of the destruction of the Albion Coal Mines at Pictou, N. S. The accident happened on the previous Tuesday, while the workmen were at breakfast. Thirteen acres fell, covering up all the mining machinery. It is thought that the mines will have to be totally abandoned. The Company, however, have plenty of coal on hand, and will immediately commence work upon a new loca-

From Mexico.-The New Orleans Picavune of the 8th has papers from the city of Mexico to the 19th ult. Congress had opened with a conservative majority, though the party is said to be in a minority in the republic. The insurgents at Tobasco had been defeated and their leader captured and shot. The Indians continue to perpetrate their outrages in the State of Durango.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LOVERS OF THE POTATO.-Accounts from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick represent that the potato rot is much less extensive that United States, and that there will probably be a good crep.

DEATH OF AN OLD REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER .-Died in Charlestown, Tuesday morning, Thomas Kettell, aged 90. The Courier says:

He was the last survivor of four brothers, all of whom bore arms in the Revolutionary War. At the age of four-teen he was taken prisoner by the British, when they burnt Charlestown at the battle of Bunker Hill. He afterwards served in several campaigns in the Massachusetts forces. During a life of nearly a century he was esteemed by all who knew him for the uprightness and integrity of his character, his kind manners, and his observance of all the duties of a good citizen and a sincere

Review of the Week.

The steamship Canada, which arrived at this port on Tuesday noon, in ten days from Liverpool, brings one week's later intelligence from the old world. In England, the money market continued easy; in some departments trade was brisk, and generally, business prospects were fair. The crops had been gathered to a considerable extent, and the indications were that the grain crop would would be full an average one, and that potatoes would prove sounder than had been anticipated. The great event of the week in London was the mobbing of General Haynau, the Austrian commander, who enjoys an un-enviable notoriety for his cruelty towards the Hungarians in the recent subjugation of that brave but unfortunate people. It seems that the General, who was on a visit to London, was made known to the workmen in a London brewery, which he was inspecting, and was immediately attacked, hooted at, jostled, beaten with brooms, &c., and driven into the street, where he was assailed by the coalheavers and compelled to take refuge in a neighboring tavern, from which he was finally rescued by the city po lice. The London papers, while they condemn the vio-lence and lawlessness of the mob, seem to regard this treatment of the "Austrian butcher," by an incensed populace, as but a natural expression of their detestation of his cruelty towards the brave Magyars.—The French populace, as but a natural expression of their detestation of his cruelty towards the brave Magyars.—The French President, at our last accounts, was reported to be very well received on his second provincial tour. His presence was said to have been hailed at different places on his route, with mingled cries of Vive la Republique! Vive la President! Vive la Empereur! Vive la Napoleon, 2d! Secret societies, and recent manufacturies of gunpowder, are among the latest reported discoveries of the French police, as things of dangerous tendency, having reference to further revolutionary movements. A strong desire is said to be felt in various quarters for the revision of the constitution; though for what particular purpose, we are not told.

The great business of the week in Congress, has been the passage of the bill for the abolition of the slave trade

the passage of the bill for the abolition of the slave trade nebunkport, Me in the District of Columbia. Every friend of his country should rejoice in the prospect now before us, that the capital of the United States will soon cease to be a slave market, and that the odious pens and prisons which have so long disgraced the District of Columbia will be swept away.—The successive attempts to obtain some modification of the tariff have thus far failed; and it seems somewhat doubtful whether anything of importance will be done at this session towards revising the tariff of 1846. —The latest accounts from Texas report that the war feeling has materially abated; and the belief is expressed that the Texan people will gladly accept the boundaries and conditions offered for the settlement of the difficulties that the Texan people will gladly accept the boundaries and conditions offered for the settlement of the difficulties with New Mexico. —The two great Democratic parties in New York have recently come together and embraced each other; so that, in the coming State elections, the party are expected to present an unbroken front to their opponents. —This is the season for holding Agricultural Fairs, Horticultural Shows, and Military Musters. We have commenced reports of the agricultural meetings, which are so interesting to our farming population, and shall continue them, from time to time, as these fairs are held. —The Mechanics' Fair, which commenced in this city on Wednesday of last week, has been continued through the week, and will not close for some days yet to come. The spacious halls occupied as show rooms, are filled with every variety of manufacture, and thousands of admiring visitors daily throng the avenues to this rare of admiring visitors daily throng the avenues to this rare show.—The Military Musters and encampments which have been held recently in the vicinity of the city, though conducted, so far as we hear, according to military rules, the usual-mischievous and immoral accompaniments of such gatherings, drinking and gambling, have been present, despite of the efforts of both civil and military authorities. The organized bands of gamblers have followed the encampments, and have only been routed at the point of the bayonet, or by the sound of the orders to load with ball cartridge. — Money continues abundant, and can be had on easy terms. Business is reviving though there is no speculative feeling, and everything is going on quietly in the money, stock, and business matters generally.—Traveller.

Prices of Beef about the same as the last week—\$6.00 for a few, and for those quite extra, in one or two cases, \$6.25 was paid. Those denominated good ranged from \$5 a 575. Cows would on the New Granite Warehouse, Summer Street, next to Trinity Church. Every description of English and American Carpetings, for sale in great variety and at the lowest prices. Working Ozen, and Cows and Calves in abundance, with a fair demand; Store Cattle were duil at demanded prices,—though the encampendant, and can be had on easy terms. Business is reviving; spoing on quietly in the money, stock, and business matters generally.—Traveller.

Prices of Beef about the same as the last week—\$6.00 for a few, and from \$5 a 575. Cows would one one \$5 a 575. Cows would one would remain \$3.25 a 3.75. Cows would one and \$4 a 5; smaller and thinner ones at a price ranging from \$3.25 a 3.75. Cows would one and \$4 a 5; smaller and thinner ones at a price ranging from \$3.25 a 3.75. Cows would one and \$4 a 5; smaller and thinner ones at a price ranging from \$3.25 a 3.75. Cows would one and the New Granite Warchouse, Summer Street, next to Trinity Though and the lowest prices,—the New Granite Warchouse, Summer Street, next to Trinity Though and the lowest prices,—the New Granite Warchouse, Summer Street, next to Trinity Though and the lowest prices,—the New Granite Warchouse, Summer Street, next to Trinity Though and the lowest prices.

Follow, Granite Warchouse, Summer Street, next to

PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE.—We learn by a | BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

man of the Canada East District.

By a letter received this morning we have great pleasure in stating that the Rev. John Ryerson is re-appointed Co-Delegate.—Canada Ch. Guardian.

BISHOP SOULE.—The venerable Bishop Soule was in this city in the early part of the week. We are pleased to say, that his health is somewhat improved, and that he seems to be certified and the second of the failure of Bro. Daniel Higgins to go to Milkown, a vacancy exists in one of the most important appointments, within the bounds of the Bucksport District, and at time when the prospect of advancing the interests of Methodism is better than ever heretofore. I know of no place where, at this time, a Methodist preacher can, with the blessing of God, accomplish more than at Milliown. Who will come to our aid? A preacher coming with suitable recommendations from a Presiding felder, can here find a hearty reception by the people, and a fine fielder, can here find a hearty reception by the people, and a fine field a hearty reception by the people, and a fine field a hearty reception by the people, and a fine field a hearty reception by the people, and a fine field recommendations from a Presiding of labor.

Sept. 6.

The vestry of Christ Church, Baltimore, who recently resisted the action of their Bishop in relation to that Nov. 5. All the preachers, travelling and local, are requested to attend.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the preachers on Sandwich Pistrict will be held in Provincetown, for mutual improvement, commencing Nov. 5. All the preachers, travelling and local, are requested to attend.

Per order, W. T. Harlow.

the Bishopric, which he has hitherto held, and make room for a successor.

The General Convention of Episcopalians is to meet during the first week in October, at Cincinnati, or some healthy place near the city.

DEDICATION AT MONSON, MASS.—By leave of Divine to the worship of Almighty God, on Tuesday, the 8th of October. The services to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sermon by Rev. A. Servens, of Boston. Our ministerial brethren are particularly in vited to be present on the occasion.

We B. Over.

CONGRESS.

Since our last Congressional Record the most important business done has been the abolition of the Slave
Trade in the District by 124 to 47, the Mexican Indemnity Bill by 128 to 36, Bills for California in respect to

D. Merrill.

The afternoons of each day, and the forenoon of Wedeesday, will be improved by the discussion of such topics, having a bearing on the vital interests of itinerant system, as may, at the time, be deemed the most salutary and important. Brethren will come prepared accordingly. Punctual attendance is expected. Brethren from other districts respectfully invited.

Amos Binney.

Charlestown, Sept. 23.

THE DISTRICT STEWARDS for Readfield District, will meet at the Methodist meeting house, at N. Sharon Village, on Monday, Oct. 14, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Ggo. Webber. Kent's Hill, Sept. 20.

NEW LOND	ON D	IST	RIC	CT-THIRD QUART	ER.		
South Coventry,	Oct.	12	13	Hanover, eve.,	Nov.		26
Willimantic, eve.,	66		13		v. 30	Dec	. 1
Mansfield, eve.,	66		14	Manchester, eve.,	Dec.		1
Willington, eve.,	46		15	S. Glastenbury, eve.	46		2
Tolland, eve.,	66		16	*Portland,	66		3
Square Pond, eve.,	86		18	Haddam Neck, eve.,	66		4
*stafford,	66	19	20	E. Haddam, eve.,	66		5
*Somers,	66	26	27	E Hampton, eve.,	66		6
Scitico, eve.,	66		27	*E. Hartford,	66	7	8
Thompsonville, eve	. 66		28	*Griswold,	66		10
Warehouse Pt., eve			29	Voluntown, eve.,	66		11
*West Thompson,	Nov.	2	3	Hopeville, eve.,	46		19
Fisherville, eve.,	66		3	*Norwich North,	66	14	15
E. Thompson,	66		4	Norwich Fails, eve.,	66	-	15
West Woodstock,	66		5	*East Lyme,	66		17
Eastford, eve.,	66		6	Lyme,	66		18
Wapping,	66		8	New London, eve.,	44		19
*Windsorville,	66	9	10	*Greenville.	66	21	22
Rockville, eve.,	46		10	Franklin,	66	-	24
*E. Glastenbury,	66		15	Montville,	46		25
*Marlborough,	46	16	17	*Norwich Landing,	44		20
Colchester, eve.,	44		17	*Mystic,	66	28	29
*N. Woodstock (S. 1	Dean)	16	17	Mystic Bridge, eve.,	66		29
*Danielsonville,	66	23	24	*Uncasville,	66	28	29
Plainfield, eve.,	66		24	*Westerly,	66		30
Canterbury, eve.,	44		25				-

The District Preachers' Meeting is to be at Stafford, commencing Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and will probably continue three days. It is earnestly hoped that all the preachers, both travelling and local, who can consistently leave their appointments, will be there, and that they will remain till the close of the meeting. For arrangements, see Herald of July 31st. Come all—come prepared to make it a profitable and interesting season.

September is the month for collecting money for the American Bible Society. Do not forget it. May our efforts and our subscriptions be such as we shall not be ashamed of at the last judgment.

E. Benton.

THOMASTON DISTRICT-SECOND QUARTER. Waldoboro' and Friendship, at F., Rockland and Camden, at Court House, Bristol, at Mills, Vinalhaven—on Neck, Nov.

Vinamaven—on Neck, Newcastle and Damariscotta, at D. Bridge, Georgetown and Woolwich, at W., S. and E. Vassalboro, 'at Outlet, [Remainder soon.] SANDWICH DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER.

Pembroke, S. Scituate, evening, S. Abington, uincy, V. Sandwich,

Fruro, N. Truro, evening, Provincetown, Wesley Chapel, "Center, Wellfleet, S. Wellfleet, evening, Ouxbury, West Bridgewater, Mansfield, evening 16 17 17 24 24 24 24 29 4 30 Dec 1 iorth Bridgewater, i. W. Bridgewater, Holmes Hole, orth Shore, Edgartown, Chilmark, Falmouth, Marshfield, Sandwich, Marston's Mills, Osterville, 12 14 15 West Harwich,

W. T. HARLOY READFIELD DISTRICT-SECOND QUARTER. Readfield and Sidney, at S., Nov. 2 yette, at Jay, "9 1
krifield and Kendall's Mills, at Kendall's Mills, "16 1
itton and Farmington, at Temple, "23 5
towhegan, evening, ercer, Norridgewock and New Sharon, at Mercer, "31 Dec. [Remainder next week.]

k and New Snaron, a.
[Remainder next week.]

George Webber. Kent's Bill, Me., Sept. 20.

Chatham, East Harwich,

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Sept. 11, by Rev. Joseph Cummings, Ephraim D. Perkins to Mrs. Aurelia J. Stone, both of Chelsea.
Sept. 19, by Rev. J. D. Bridge, Joseph L. Bowker to Miss Mary Joyce, both of Boston.
Sept. 9, by Rev. Joseph Cummings, Dr. Albert Guild, of Boston, to Mrs. Sarah A. Brabrook, of Chelsea.

DEATHS.

In Northfield, Aug. 4, Eliza, daughter of Shubael and Sara Dearborn, aged 13 years. In Corinth, Sept. 21, Samuel Clark, aged about 45 years.

MARKETS.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.-Sept. 21, 1850. FLOUR AND GRAIN.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET, THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

The offerings for the week amount to 4,000, of all sorts.
proportion were Stores. Many unsold, of the Stores,
500. On.

Prices of Beef about the same as the last week-\$6.00 for a few

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY,

THE ENTIRE WORK, UNABRIDGED, In One Volume, Crown Quarto, of 1452 Pages Containing all the matter of Dr. Webster's Original Work, his Improvements up to the time of his death, and now thorough-ly revised, and greatly enlarged and improved, by Prof. CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, of Yale College.

G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass. And sold by Booksellers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Balti more, Washington, Charleston, Mobile, N. Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester, Albuny, Troy, Burlington, Portland, and through the country.

TESTIMONIALS.

Wachenfor Forms

LL.D. of Scotland, author of "Christian Philosopher." &c.

Sept 25

BOSTON FEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL, Conducted by the Female Medical Education Society, incorporated by the Massachusetts Legislature. The fifth term will commence Nov. 6th, 1850, and continue three months. Those who desire can attend exclusively to Midwifery, with its collateral branches. Tuition §25. Board in the city to be had at \$2 a week.

SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary, 17 Cornhill. 3tis VOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL. REV. CHARLES E. ABBOTT will open a school for Young Ladies, on Monday, the 16th of September next, at his residence, No. 14 Hayward Place. Permi

extant.—Southern Christian Advocate.

This work is filled to overflowing with good, rich music. We have heard many of the pieces performed, and are prepared to commend the work, not only from what others have said, but from our own "hear-say." It is, of course, primarily designed for churches; but we hope families will buy it, and immediately set up, by its help, family singing in their evening and morning worship. * * * This book, if perseveringly and rightly employed, will improve the character of this exercise from the moment it is introduced.—Rev. B. F. Tefft, D. D., Editor of Ladies' Repository, Cincinnati.

LANE & SCOTT,

200 Mulberry Street, New York. Gence, No. 14 Hayward Piace. Permission has been obtained to refer to the following gentlemen:

Geo. W. Blagden, D. D., Baron Stow, D. D., Rev. Wm. M. Rogers, Chas. T. Russell, Esq., Peleg W. Chandler, Esq., Charles Stoddard, Esq., Geo. R. Sampson, Esq.

Application for Circulars or for admission to the school, e made to the Principal, at his residence.
28 6tis

TO COUNTRY DEALERS. DRUGS-Turkey Opium—3 cases, prime. Refined Borax, 25 cents, English. India Senna-20 Bales, prime

Hydriodate Potash—100 lbs. best imported.
Alcohol—50 Barrels, 80 per cent. and 95 per cent.
Quicksilver—12 Kegs, best Trieste. Arrow Root-2,000 lbs. very superior. Gum Arabic—20 cases, various grades.

Crean Tartar, 5,000 lbs, crystals and powder.

Sup. Carb. Soda—25 Kegs, English, 112 lbs. each.

Castor Oil—3,000 galls. E. I. and American,
together with a general assortment of Medicines, Chemicals,
Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Dye Stuffs, Choice Medicinal
Wines and Liquers, Sc. For sale low, for cash or approved
credit. by BREWERS, Sale low, for cash or approved

Wines and Liquers, &c. For sale low, for each or appr credit, by BREWERS, STEVENS & CUSHING, Sept 4 epis6w 90 Washington St.

NEW QUESTION BOOK. QUESTIONS NO St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, designed for Senior St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, designed for Senior Classes in Sunday Schools and for Bible Classes, with an Appendix, containing explanations of difficult passages. By Daniel Wise, A. M. This book of Questions was prepared, originally, in compli-ance with the wishes of several teachers connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of Lowell. An edition

Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of Lowell. An edition of four thousand was speedily exhausted, and the work has been for some time out of print. Its republication having been demanded, the author has given it a careful revision, and has added to its value by preparing an appendix, which contains brief answers to many of the most difficult questions; thereby furnishing, to those who cannot procure a commentary, such help to the understanding of this epistle as the narrow limits of a question-book peruit.

a question-book permit.
Published by CHARLES H. PEIRCE, 5 Cornhill.

OUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS. PARTICULAR attention will be paid to furnish Sabbath School Books from all of the different Depositories at the lowest Depository prices. Likewise, a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books, well adapted to Sunday Schools, and Adult Libraries, will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at the very lowest prices.

March 6 CHARLES WAITE.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUB-NOTICE TO PHYSICIAMS ASB AND LIC GENERALLY.

The subscriber, aware of the adulterations practised in preparing and powdering Drugs and Medicines for the market, and the difficulty experienced in distinguishing the pure, has arranged to have most of these articles powdered in his establishment. Samples of Drugs in their original state will be kept for comparison, and he has requested Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, to analyze at any time such preparation as may appear of doubtful genuineness, before offering them for sale, thereby insuring to physicians pure Drugs and Medicines.

WM. BROWN,

481 Washington (corner of Eliot) St.

WM. BROWN,
481 Washington (corner of Eliot) St.
N. B. With the above arrangement all can be supplied with pure and unadulterated medicines. Physicians of Bostor and vicinity are invited to call and examine the above arrange. and vicinity are invited to can and examine the above arrangement, and see samples of pure drugs and medicines. No one allowed to put up prescriptions except those of long experience and perfect masters of their profession.

The sale of all Fancy Goods, Confectionary, Soda, &c. discontinued on the Sabbath. Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines dispensed as usual on that day.

May 15

WILLIAM G. REED, MANUFACTURES YV and Dealer in Cooking Ranges, Hot Air Furuaces, Cooking, Parlor, Store and Office Stoves. Also, a general assortment of Tin, Britannia, Japanned, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, No. 46 Blackstone Street, Bos-

All kinds of Job Work done to order, with neatness an Roofs covered with Tin, Copper, or Zinc. 4m

BOOK-DEPOSITORY. THE SUBSCRIBER would remind his religious and worldly friends, and "the rest of mankind," that he is still to be found at No. 56 Cornhill, where he will be happy to supply any kind or quality of Books, Letter, Cap, Bill and Note Papers, Drawing Paper, Ink, Slates, &c. &c., at the very lowest prices, wholesale and retail. Call and see.

March 6. CHARLES WAITE. CHARLES WAITE.

HENRY PETTES & CO., HAVE REmoved their Large and Elegant Stock of CARPETS, to the New Granite Warehouse, Summer Street, next to Trinity

Sept 11

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-HOUSE, Nos. 48 and 52 Blackstone Street. W. F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends and custo they continue at their Old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of Furniture and Feathers, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. Goods packed for country trade at N. B. Best quality Live Geese Feathers selling very cheap.

HARUM MERRILL, SEXTON AND FU-neral Undertaker, No. 8 Court Square. House, No. 3 neral Undertaker, No. 8 Court Square. House, No. 3 Il Place. 3m June 12 A LLEN & NOBLE, IMPORTERS OF HARD

WARE, No. 10 Washington Street, (three doors from Source) Boston. WILLIAM NOBLE. Dock Square,) Boston. GEORGE ALLEN.

MICAH DYER, JR., ATTORNEY AND COUN-SELLOR AT LAW, No. 11 Court Street, Boston. SELLOR AT LAW, No. 11 Court Street, Boston. 6mos

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office, Merchants' Bank Building, 38 State Street, Boston,) res Lives on the Mutual principle

Accumulation-over \$300,000, and increasing-for benefit of members present and future. The whole safely and advantageously invested.

The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the

persons insured. The greatest risk taken on a life, \$10,000. s distributed among the members every fifth year from Dec. 1, 1843.

Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and amounts not too small.

sired, and amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the Office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post paid. DIRECTORS.

Willard Phillips, President, Peter Wainwright, M. P. Wilder, Charles P. Curtis, N. F. Cunningham, Charles Browne, Thos A. Dexter, William Raymond Lee, William Perkins, N. F. Cunningham, George H. Kuhn,

William W. Stone, Sewell Tappan .

BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary JOHN HOMANS, Consulting Physician. Feb 19 DEARL MARTIN, DEALER IN CARPET-

ings, Matting, Bocking, Floor and Table Oil Cloth, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Transparent Window Shades and No. 85 Hanover St., near Blackstone St., Boston.

UNITED STATES CLOTHES WARE-HOUSE. The Subscribers would take this opportunity NITED STATES CLOTHES WARE-HOUSE. The Subscribers would take this opportunity of calling the attention of the public generally, and their friends in particular to the fact, that they have a large and good assortment of Ready Made CLOTHING, at Wholesale and Retail. Also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of every description. We also do a large Custom Trade, and pledge ourselves to get up as good and cheap a suit of clothes as can be purchased in this city.

Nos. 35 and 37 Ann Street.

CHARLES E. SCHOFF & CO.

CHARLES E. SCHOFF, LEBBEUS STETSON, JR. Boston, July 31

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VERMONT.
Hon. WILLIAM C. KITTREDGE, President. JAMES T. THURSTON, Secretary.

JAMES T. THURSTON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. C. Kittredge, Timo. P. Redfield, Edmund Weston,
Homer W. Heaton, Paul Dillingham, Julius Y. Dewey, Daniel Baldwin, Jos. B. Danforth, Jr.

BOSTON REFERENCES.

Messrs. Dutton, Richardson & Co., 29 & 31 Federal Street;
Towne & Kendrick, 33 Elm Street; William Tufts, Esq.,
Secretary Mass. M. F. Ins. Co; Jacob Sleeper, Esq., 58
Summer Street; C. C. Dean, Esq., 13 Cornhill; Franklin
Rand, Esq., 7 Cornhill.
Office of the Boston Agency. No. 5 Congress Street. corner of

Office of the Boston Agency, No. 5 Congress Street, corner of

State Street.

MEDICAL EXAMINER,
A. B. Snow, M. D., 16 Harrison Avenue.
T. B. BROWN, Agent.

SHADOWS ON THE WALL. Twilight shades are slow descending, Following sunset's glorious flight, And the great Earth, glad reposes Gently, in the arms of Night. Comes the hour, when busy fancies Heart and brain alike enthralled; When the silent room is peopled. By the " shadows on the wall.

Mark their slow and cautious gathering, As they deepen and advance, Gliding into nooks and corners, Flitting through the noiseless dance Now by darkness made still bolder. Plainly we discern them all; Huge, unsightly, frightful visions Are the "shadows on the wall."

One has crept behind the curtain, One into the old arm-chair, Seeming its great arms to lengthen As it holds the shadow there. Neath the table hides another, Where it fled before nightfall; And the pictures all are darkened By the "shadows on the wall."

While the sunlight gilds our morning, May we gather round our way, Lights, which darkness will dispel not. "Shining into perfect day." Then when twilight's shadows deepen, Memory's pictures in its hall Will be brightened, and not darkened, By the "shadows on the wall."

From Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper A CRY OF THE ARTISAN:

A LAY OF THE DAY. Up and down-up and down! I have wandered through the town; Through the street, the field, the lane, I have sought for work in vain-I have sought from morning's light

"Would to God that I were dead!" Give me toil-give me toil! To weave the woof or till the soil Give me leave to earn my bread, I care not how, by spade or thread. Give me work, 'tis all I ask, No matter what may be my task No matter what the labor set,

Till the stars shone forth at night.

Sad returning. I have said,

I have health and strength as yet. To and fro-to and fro-Still with weary limbs I go, One by one my hopes depart Not a joy lives in my heart. While I struggle through each day, There's no star to cheer my way; While I wrestle with my chain, Madness hovers round my brain.

God! can it be that mortal Man Shall mar thy great and mighty plan? Thou hast sent, with bounteous hand, Enough for all throughout the land; Thou hast filled the earth with food, Then pronounced thy work was "good." Thou who reign'st supreme on high, All unheeded shall we cry? No: a sound is on the breeze, And the words I hear are these: "Give us labor-give us bread!" And the fearful cry has sped Over far-off lands away, Lighting up a brighter day; For a nation's voice hath said, "Who bears the yoke shall have the bread!"

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE. BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

I have speculated a great deal upon matrimony. I have seen young and beautiful women, the pride of the gay circles, married-as the world says-well! Some have moved into costly houses, and their friends have all come and looked at their splendid arrangements for happiness, and they have gone away and committed them to their sunny hopes, cheerfully and without fear. It is natural to be sanguine for the young, and at times I am carried away by similar feelings. I love to get unobserved into a corner, and watch the bride in her white attire, and with her smiling face and her soft eyes moving before me in their pride of life, weave a waking dream of her future happiness, and persuade myself that it will be true. I think how they will sit on the luxurious sofa as the twilight falls, and build gay hopes, and murmur in low tones the now unforbidden tenderness, and enjoy the allowed kisses, and the beautiful endearments of wedded life will make even their parting joyous, and how gladly they will come back from the crowd, and the empty mirth of the gay, to each other's quiet company. I picture to myself that young creature, who blushes even now at his hesitating caresses, listening eagerly for his footsteps as the night steals on, and wishing that he would come home; and when he enters at last, and with an affection as undying as his pulse, folds her to his bosom, I can feel the very tide that goes flowing through his heart, and gaze with him on her graceful form as she moves about him for the kind offices of attention, smoothing all his unquiet cares, and making him forget even himself, in her young and unshadowing beauty. I go forward years, and see her luxuriant hair

put soberly away from her brow, and her girlish graces ripened into dignity, and bright loveliness chastened into affection. Her husband looks on her with a proud eye, and shows her the same fervent love, and the delicate attentions which first won her, and fair children are grown up about them, and they go on full of honor and untroubled years, and are remembered when they die! I say I love to dream thus when I go to give the young bride joy. It is the natural tendency and feeling touched by loveliness, that fears nothing for itself; if I ever yield to other feelings, it is because the light of the picture is changed. I am not fond of dwelling upon such changes, and I will not minutely now. I allude to it only because I trust that my simple page will be read by some of the young and beautiful beings who move daily across my path, and I would whisper to them, as they glide by, joyously and confidently, the secret of an unclouded

future. The picture I have drawn above is not peculiar. It is colored, like the fancies of the bride, and many, O! many an hour will she sit, with the rich jewels lying loose in her fingers, and dream such dreams as these. She believes them too-and she goes on for a while undeceived. The evening is too long while they talk of plans for happiness, and the quiet meal is still pleasant with delightful novelty of mutual reliance and attention. There comes soon, however, a time when personal topics become bare and wearisome, and slight attentions will not alone keep up the social excitement. There are intervals of silence, and detected symptoms of weariness, and the husband first, in his manhood, breaks in upon the hours they were to spend together. I cannot follow it circumstantially. There come long hours of unhappy restlessness and terrible misgivings of each other's worth and affection, till by and by, they can conceal their uneasiness no longer, and go out separately to

seek relief, and lean upon the hollow world for

support, which one who was their lover and friend could not give them!

Heed this, ye who are winning by your inno-cent beauty the affections of highminded and thinking beings! Remember that he will give up the brother of his heart, with whom he has had ever a fellowship of mind-the society of his cotemporary runners in the race of fame, who have held with him a stern companionship -and frequently in his passionate love, he will break away from the arena of his burning ambition, to come and listen to the voice of the charmer. It will bewilder him at first, but it will not long; and then think you that an idle banishment will chain the mind that has been used for years to an equal communion? Think you he will give up, for a weak dalliance, the animating themes of men, and the search into mysteries of knowledge. Oh! no, lady! believe me-no! Trust not your influence to such light fetters! Credit not the old-fashioned absurdity that woman is a secondary lot-ministering to the necessities of her lord and master! It is a higher destiny I would award you. If your immortality is as complete and your gift of mind as capable as ours, I would charge you to water the undying bud, and give it a healthy culture, and open its beauty to the sun, and then you may hope, that when your life is bound with another, you will go on equally, and with a fellowship that shall pervade every earthly in-

CHILDREN.

A JEWISH LEGEND.

The following from the London Congregational Magazine will be interesting to our juvenile readers, and perhaps to some others.

As the occupations and pleasures of childho produce a powerful impression on the memory, it is probable almost every reader who has passed his infantile day in an English nursery recollects the delight with which he repeated that puerile jingling legend, "The House that Jack Built." Very few, however, are aware of the Very few, however, are aware of the original form of its composition, or the particular subject it was designed to illustrate. And fewer still would suspect that it is only an accommodated and altered translation of an ancient parabolical hymn, sung by the Jews at the feast of the Passover, and commemorative of the principal events in the history of that people. Yet such is actually the fact. The original, in the Chaldee language, is now lying before me, and as it may not be uninteresting to the reader I will here furnish them with a literal translation of it, and then add the interpretation, as given by P. N. Leberecht, Leipsic, 1731. The hymn itself is found in Sepher Haggadah, vol. 23:

1. A kid, a kid, my father bought, For two pieces of money: A kid, a kid.

2. Then came the cat, and ate the kid, That my father bought, For two pieces of money A kid, a kid.

3. Then came the dog, that bit the cat, That ate the kid, That my father bought, For two pieces of money A kid, a kid.

4. Then came the staff, and beat the dog, That bit the cat, That ate the kid. That my father bought. For two pieces of money A kid, a kid.

5. Then came the fire, and burned the staff, That bit the cat. That ate the kid. That my father bought, For two pieces of money: A kid, a kid.

6. Then came the water, and quenched the fire, That burned the staff, That beat the dog, That bit the cat. That ate the kid, That my father bought,

For two pieces of money: A kid, a kid. 7. Then came the ox, and drank the water, That quenched the fire. That burned the staff. That beat the dog,

That bit the cat, That ate the kid, That my father bought. For two pieces of money: A kid, a kid. 8. Then came the butcher, and slew the ox,

That drank the water That quenched the fire. That burned the staff. That beat the dog, That bit the cat. That ate the kid,

That my father bought, For two pieces of money A kid, a kid.

9. Then came the angel of death, and killed th butcher,

That slew the ox, That drank the water, That quenched the fire, That burned the staff, That beat the dog, That bit the cat, That ate the kid, That my father bought, For two pieces of money:

A kid, a kid. 10. Then came the Holy one, blessed be He, an

killed the angel of death, That killed the butcher, That slew the ox, That drank the water. That quenched the fire, That burned the staff. That beat the dog, That bit the cat, That ate the kid, That my father bought, For two pieces of money:

A kid, a kid. The following is the interpretation :-1. The kid which is one of the pure animals, denotes the Hebrews. The father by whom it was purchased, is Jehovah, who represents himself as sustaining this relation to the Hebrew nation. The pieces of money signify Moses and Aaron, through whose mediation the Hebrews

were brought out of Egypt. 2. The cat denotes the Assyrians, by whom the Ten Tribes were carried into captivity. 3. The dog is symbolical of the Babylonians 4. The staff signified the Persians.

5. The fire indicates the Grecian empire under Alexander the Great. 6. The water betokens the Romans or the fourth of the great monarchies to whom the

Jews were subjected. 7. The ox is a symbol of the Saracens, who subdued Palestine, and brought it under the

8. The Butcher that killed the ox denotes the Crusaders by whom the Holy Land was wrested out of the hand of the Saracens.

9. The angel of death signifies the Turkish power, by which the land of Palestine was taken from the Franks, and to whom it is still subject. as not to see them.

10. The commencement of the tenth stanza | is designed to show that God will take signal to an important duty, which a large portion of vengeance on the Turks, immediately after professors neglect to perform. I refer to what whose overthrow the Jews are to be restored to is called "Personal Effort." Personal effort is their own land and live under the government the very thing needed at the present time to adof their long expected Messiah.

Herald

For the Herald and Journal.

MISSIONS AND MINISTERS. Mr. EDITOR :- I have no ambition to become ablest contributors, or even of its editor. My could find ten possessed of the spirit and activionly hope is to call attention to one of these. ty of a Carvosso, the world, through the efforts The careful reader of the Herald cannot fail to of these ten in a hundred, would soon be "turn-

see that our excellent Missionary Secretary is ed upside down," or rather right side up. O, "alive and alert," to awaken the church to a may the spirit of Carvosso descend upon us! sense of the magnitude and importance of the Missionary enterprise. And while thus laboring my unconverted friends directly and personally with his might himself, he asks, and needs the to seek God?" I answer emphatically, Yes, hearty co-operation of every minister. But I to seek God: I answer emphasizently, Lee, fear many of our brethren in the ministry have short article assign many of the reasons which not yet taken the subject into serious considera- have led me to this conclusion. But I will just tion. Few of them preach upon the subject more than once a year; and fewer still, I believe, hold the monthly missionary concert of prayer. And, may I not say, in consequence of this neglect, many churches in the Conferences of New England, large and able, paid last year to the missionary cause only from ten to twenty dollars, while, there is no good reason to doubt, if they had been trained in the monthly concert, they would more cheerfully have paid, within the same time, from fifty to one hundred dollars. And who can estimate the value of the prayers, "fervent and effectual," which in the latter case would have availed so much, as they accompanied the gift, but which in the former case are much less effectual from a want of feeling, if not entirely wanting? This subject should come in contact with the

religious feelings of Christians. It does not belong alone to the head, but appeals to the heart. And how shall it be brought to the heart better than by making it the subject of prayer and Methodism? We do not believe that personal religion is best promoted by two or three weekly discourses from the pulpit alone. Do we not spirit and life in this subject. As a means of my brother—in the name of the Lord, try. And spiritual improvement or religious revival, the Missionary concert, to say the least, is not inferior to the ordinary prayer meeting. I might say it is much superior, as it opens a larger field for the exercise of Christian charity and be-

God, in his providence, seems now to present this subject to the church as its leading idea. The world is open to the largest efforts of Christians. It is emphatically the work of the present age. All other Christian enterprises are this incidental to the care of our souls. Now late than never." if we make the conversion of the whole world the great end of our labors, and apply ourselves and secures us against being either "barren or tobacco! Yet so we often find it! unfruitful," in the work of the soul. The greatorder to this, Christians must feel the greatness, of consideration. the preciousness, the imperativeness of the cause. drain the fountain, and carry the heart with it! Now, Mr. Editor, if you or some of your correspondents, will call attention to this subject,

I think you will be heard. Try it. O. H. J. N. H., Sept. 1850.

For the Berald and Journal. PERSONAL EFFORT.

propriety, "It takes the whole church to preach the health, and especially of its expense. the Gospel." By this it is not meant, all should Of course I speak not here of the use of tosign. But by it is meant, all professors of re- low Christ, that I complain. ligion should do what they may, to promote the cause of God; that all may and should be useful, not as ministers, but as Christians.

church declines in spirituality, the minister kill time in this way, or indeed in any other? This is not right. The salvation of ty-five, or forty? souls does not depend exclusively, nor to any considerable extent, on the efforts of the minisnected with the church, on whom rest such that life is made of?"

pray in secret and in their families, attend class son. meetings and prayer meetings, go to the house | Christian reader-I was going to say Chrishave me to do?" Through inattention or indif- right. ference they lose sight of responsibilities resting upon them, or else, (uncharitable it may be for one so to think) they wilfully close their eyes so

The object of this article is to call attention vance the cause of God. No means can be employed with stronger hopes of success than this. It is emphatically the "one thing needful"-the desideratum wanting to meet the spiritual demands of the present age. The ordinary means of grace are somewhat faithfully attended to, and extraordinary means, such as camp meetings a correspondent of the Herald and Journal, at and protracted meetings, are employed to proany rate, and especially while you are so well mote the interests of religion, each of which are supplied with abler hands, who furnish us so blest to the conversion and sanctification of well with abler hands, who lurnish us so well with excellent reading, upon all subjects suited to the character of a religious paper—moral and religious, scientific and literary, historical and descriptive, local and locomotial—torical and descriptive, local and locomotial—torical and local and locomotial—torical and local a from the "far West" as well as from "down and come in direct personal contact with sin-East." But it seems to me thereare some old ners, and urge them with all that vehemence and familiar topics, which, at this time, should which results from a burning zeal to be "reconoccupy the minds and warm the hearts of both ciled to God." Efforts of this kind will be blest readers and correspondents; and they are not unworthy of the Herald, nor of the pens of its one hundred persons professing godliness, we

> say, 1st, There is a possibility, and even a probability, of your doing much good by performing it; and God holds you responsible for all the good you can do. 2d. It will prove to you a profitable mean of grace, and you are required to make all possible advancement in the divine life. 3d. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself;" and if love to yourself leads you to make an effort for the salvation of your own soul, it should lead you likewise to make an effort for the salvation of the souls of your neighbors.

Christian! do you love God, who gave his Son to redeem a lost world? and do you desire to please God? Then perform this duty! Do you love the Lord Jesus Christ, who has washed away your sins in his own precious blood, and made provision for the salvation of the whole human family? Then attend to this duty! Do you love your fellow men, and desire their happiness in this world and the world to come? Then you will discharge this duty.

Conference in our social meetings? Is not this the Lord." Go to your children, your parents, Christian, awake! "Come up to the help of your brothers and sisters, your neighbors and friends, and affectionately urge them to seek retell our people that if they would progress in the performance of this duty?" Try; do what religious experience, they must be active in its you may; get your soul baptized with the Holy duties—converse and pray? Every one who Ghost, and—try. Think your efforts will be has been active in the regular monthly concert, lost? You will be successful—souls will be or attended the anniversaries, knows there is saved through your instrumentality. Then try,

If at once you don't succeed, Try, try again." East Maine, Sept., 1850. S. S. For the Herald and Journal,

MESSRS. EDITORS :- It gives me great pleasure to find that ecclesiastical bodies-not here and there, as in former times, but in considerasmall in comparison with this, and seem by the ble numbers—are beginning to speak out on the ordering of Providence to have become incidental to this. Hitherto we seem to have made before; but according to an old maxim, "Better Church twenty-five years.

THOUGHTS ON TOBACCO.

How strange it is that those who profess to to it manfully, our own souls and those committed to our immediate care, cannot suffer, while to which I refer—should spend their time, their we are thus engaged. A zealous prosecution money, their vital energies and their sacred fire, of this enterprise involves our own spirituality, so to call it, in chewing, smoking and snuffing

In Connecticut, some years since, there was er comprises the less; while it is clear that many in a certain neighborhood with which I happenwho make personal religion the great end, do ed to be acquainted, quite a revival of religion. not comprehend the Missionary enterprise. They The subjects of the work, several of them, were drop a penny into the box that it may pass tobacco chewers. They had never heard the along. They give grudgingly, because not feelingly. Their contributions will generally be except perhaps on the score of delicacy, or that the full measure of their feelings-perhaps more. of expense; and yet they at once laid it aside. And such gifts are neither offered in faith nor I will not say that they retain their reformed followed by prayer. We want fervent prayer to habits to the present day, for I have heard of a attend the gift to the land of its destination. In falling off; but the fact I have stated is worthy

Perhaps they reasoned thus with themselves : Why should we skim a few coppers from the "I am now no longer my own. I have made surface of their benevolence, when by giving in- an everlasting covenant to be the Lord's, and to struction, and arousing the feelings, we may devote myself and all that I have to his service. I am to take the Lord Jesus as my master and examplar, no less than as my Saviour and Intercessor. But if he is my examplar and teacher, I am to do as I suppose he would do, in similar circumstances. Would he then use tobacco?" I say, again, perhaps they reasoned thus; God knows. They may have reasoned very dif-

ferently, and with nearly as much force and validity. They may have thought of the filthi-It has been said, and we believe with perfect ness of the practice; of its tendency to injure

proclaim the truths of religion from the "sacred bacco as a medicine; for with the poison of the desk." The number is comparatively small on physician, I do not intend in these brief rewhom this duty devolves. All cannot be minis- marks, at all to interfere. It is of those who ters, for this is not in accordance with God's de- call themselves healthy, and yet profess to fol-

chew tobacco, in order to while away or kill The time has come (would it had not) when time. But have Christians the disposition or ministers are regarded by the church, by the the right to do this? Is not time an important great mass of professors, almost exclusively re- trust committed to their charge? Is it not sponsible for the salvation of souls. If the worth more than money? Did the Saviour ever

is considered as responsible for the declen- Kill time? Is life, then, short and uncertain sion; if sinners are not converted, he is re- as it is, so tiresome that you wish to make it garded as responsible for their living in sin. practically shorter? It scarcely averages fifty Churches neither "cold nor hot," invariably years; are we willing to reduce this average have poor preachers to labor with them ! Why still lower? Are we willing to reduce it to for-

ter, abstractly considered. True, his responsiblife is shortened by tobacco? I reply, that if it bilities are great, fearful, tremendous-of almost really whiles away, or kills time, then it ceroverwhelming weight. There are but few con-tainly shortens life. Is not time "the stuff

heavy responsibilities. But his efforts depend But it shortens life and thus kills time in anfor their success on the prayerful and devout co- other way, which some may not think of. The operation of the church. He sows the seed | length of human existence, it has been well said, the church should cultivate the tender germ that depends, in some good measure, on the aggreemanates from it, and bring it to perfection.

Gate of our ideas during that period. So that if
Various and important are the duties devolved an individual has twice as many ideas in his ing on the members of religious societies. It is lifetime as another, he may be considered as their duty to sustain the means of grace among having twice as long a life. Need I say that them, and I am happy in being able to day, they rather generally feel their responsibility in this I certainly need not say it to those who have matter. Many there are who go thus far. They had an opportunity to make a just compari-

of God regularly on the Sabbath, are active and tian tobacco user, but I fear it would be an inefficient in promoting and sustaining Sunday correct use of language-will you not consider Schools, contribute something for the support of well this subject ? and not only consider it, but the Gospel and benevolent enterprises; and pray over it, and not only pray, but resolve? here, alas! they stop, concluding their duties And when you have made your resolution will are all performed—that God requires nothing you not do one thing more—will you not keep it? more at their hands. But why do they come to Make no apologies—the case is a plain one this conclusion? Simply because they have not do what the Lord Jesus Christ would do in your inquired as they ought, "Lord, what wilt thou circumstances, and you will be pretty sure to do W. A. A.

Auburn Dale, July 1.

Never carry a sword in your tongue to injure the reputation of any man:

THE POTATO ROT.

In Norfolk County the potatoes are generally

In Norfolk County the potatoes are generally diseased, and the crop will be much reduced. The Worcester Spy says:—

"The accounts that reach us from all quarters in relation to the potato crop, are of the most melancholy character, indicating that it is more extensively and more generally diseased than for the two last seasons. In some places it will be an entire failure, there not being sound tubers enough left to pay for digging; and in some cases where they appear sound when dug, they will all decay within a few days after. The loss from this cause will be very severe upon the loss from this cause will be very severe upon the farmers, as a greatly increased amount of ground had been devoted to that culture the present season, in consequence of the comparative exemption from the rot last."

Parts 2 and 3 contain all that is valuable of the Vestry Mulciens now in existence, consisting of the most popular Revival Melodies, and the most admired English, Scottish, Irish, Spanish and Italian Soogs, embracing, in a single volume, more than five hundred Tunes, adapted to every occasion of public and social worship, including all the general description of the vestry Mulciens, and the most admired English, Scottish, Irish, Spanish and Italian Soogs, embracing, in a single volume, mulciens, and the most admired English, Scottish, Irish, Spanish and Italian Soogs, embracing, in a single volume, mulciens, and the most admired English, Scottish, Irish, Spanish and Italian Soogs, embracing, in a single volume, mulciens, and the most admired English, Scottish, Irish, Spanish and Italian Soogs, embracing, in a single volume, mulciens, and the most admired English, Scottish, Irish, Spanish and Italian Soogs, embracing, in a single volume, mulciens, and the most admired English, Scottish, Irish, Spanish and Italian Soogs, embracing, in a single volume, mulciens, and the most admired English, Scottish, Irish, Spanish and Italian Soogs, embracing, in a single volume, mulciens, and the most admired English, Scottish, Irish, Spanish and Italian Soogs, embracing, in a single volume, mulciens, and the most admired English, Scottish, Irish, Spanish and Italian Soogs, embracing, in a single volume, mulciens, and the most admired English, Scottish, Irish, Spanish and Italian Soogs, embracing, in a single volume, spanish and Italian Soogs, embracing, in a single volume, spanish and Italian Soogs, embracing, in a single volume, spanish and Italian Soogs, embracing, in a single volume, spanish and Italian Soogs, embracing, in a single volume, spanish and Italian Soogs, embracing, in a single volume, spanish and I

In Barnstable County, likewise, this mysterious rot has made its appearance. The Sandwich Observer of the 7th says:—

"The potato rot has reappeared in this town, and is thought to be doing greater injury than it has done in any preceding year. The potatoes in some fields will hardly pay for the digging. When they come out of the ground whole Collections, that have made quite a noise in the world." "The potato rot has reappeared in this town, it has done in any preceding year. The potainspection shows their rottenness."

From Rhode Island we have a similar report. The Providence Journal says :-

"We regret to learn that this disease has suddenly appeared in this quarter. A few days ago the potatoes looked finely. But now we hear of their decay in all directions, and many

borhood.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

salvation. Holiness was her constant theme, and her life was a beautiful illustration of it. Her last words written in her diary during her sickness, were, "Praise God, he saves me fully:

"It is one of the best combinations of old and new Music we have seen. Its great characteristic is, that while it is sufficiently scientific, it is full of the soul of popular music."

Published by WM. J. REYNOLDS & CO., 24 Cornstill, Boston.

Aug 21 sickness, were, " Praise God, he saves me fully; the blood of Jesus now cleanseth! Praise God for affliction. Give what pleaseth thee, O my All. Glory to Jesus' name! God is very good to me. His goodness none can tell.

NEW BOOKS. THE EMINENT DEAD; OR, the Triumphs of Faith in the Dying Hour, by Bradfard K. Peirce, with an Introduction by Rev. A. Stevens. 12mo., 500 pp., price \$1.00.

This work contains biographical sketches of the most emission.

She departed in triumph.

he bore all with Christian fortitude, and in great peace fell asleep, in full hope of a glorious immortality.

H. C. Tilton.

Reformation, and comes along through Switzerland, England, Scotland, until he reaches the record of the glorious dead of this country, and ultimately draws around us a cloud of illustrious witnesses of the power of Christ, to save amidst the 'swellings of Jordan.' It will be a book of precious interest." Hampden, Me.

Western papers are requested in behalf of his friends to copy.

Peterboro', N. H., Sept. 11.

Mrs. Rhoda Adams, wife of Capt. Israel
Adams, died in Goshen, N. H., July 9, aged 72
years. She was converted eighteen years ago,

DANIEL LEE. Claremont, N. H., Sept. 10.

worthy member to the close of life. During worthy member to the close of life. During and 19 Cornhill, Boston. her long and painful sickness the consolations | Aug 21 of religion were her comfort and support. She died in the triumphs of the Christian faith, and proved Har Air Furness and Verilleting for 1850 in the assurance of that hope that "maketh not ashamed."

S. PUTNAM. Lynn, Mass., Sept. 4.

GAY, died Aug. 4, aged 32 years. In the year 1840, while attending upon the ministry of Rev. T. C. Peirce, in the city of Boston, Mrs. Gay sought and obtained remission of sins through faith in Christ. She, with her husband, who obtained the enjoyment of religion soon after her conversion, were admitted to the fellowship of the Church St. M. E. Church, of which they continued worthy and useful members till Avril lest when they removed to members till April last, when they removed to Newton, and transferred their church relation to Watertown M. E. Church. Sister Gay was an We would invite all who are about procuring Furnaces, or We would invite all who are about procuring Furnaces, or relative to the last mortal conflict; she quietly assortment of Cooking and Office Stoves.

DAVID PROUTY & CO., and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

M. DWIGHT. Watertown, Ms., Sept. 12.

Bailey was born in Buckfield, Me., but had resided in East Boston about six years previous to bis death. He had lived a praying life from a D. R. BURNHAM. JAMES F. LANGDON. his death. He had lived a praying life from a Jan 16 child, but neglected to connect himself with the church, and was not baptized till a few weeks previous to his death. While giving himself to God in that ordinance, however, in his last sickness, he was greatly blessed; and while waiting for his last change he was remarkably calm, and conversed with his friends on the subject with the utmost composure.

Bangor, Me., Sept. 14.

MARY ETTE HUMES, wife of Bro. John Humes, and daughter of Stephen Carmody, died in Norwich Falls, Conn., Aug. 17, aged 19 years of age, and united with the Baptist Church in Voluntown. Some weeks before she was taken sick, she consecrated herself anew to the Lord, and her last days were days of peace and holy triumph. She left an infant daughter. MARY HANNAH, which died just one week after her decease, aged 17 days. Just one week after her decease, aged 17 days. Just one week years. Sister H. was converted when about 14 H., and mother of Bro. J. Humes, died at the Church, are authorized Agents, to whom payment may be Church in Edinburgh. Her reason was restored some weeks before she died. Her and was some weeks before she died. Her end was new subscribers. peace. Thus in two weeks Bro. H. has been deprived of his wife, child and mother. And he is again alone in the world; and vet not he is again alone in the world; and yet not alone, for God is with him. May these severe strokes of Divine Providence be sanctified to the surviving fire. the surviving friends.

B. M. WALKER.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Vol.

setts

cery,

Wash

islatu

contr

amen

tive

contr

cestin

terfer

called

limit

a pr

vate

and

lege

const

lie in

ture

said

porat

but

corpo

the p

pub.

than

may

legal

unres

impos

Ham

the co

facts

that

lege

Colle

is en

speak

tion.

over

chari

why

utes

from

life :

relat

If th

cient

indiv

the s

exist

and

ever

impl

by h

also

sion

From Rev. G. P. Mathews, of Liberty From Rev. G. P. Mathews, of Liberty.

"I do not hesitate to give the AMERICAN VOCALIST the preference to any other Collection of Church Music extant. It deserves a place in every choir, vestry, and family in the Union."

From Henry Little, Editor of the Wesleyan Harmony. "From my heart I thank you, for your excellent arrang ment of those sweet Melodies, to many of which sacred poet is now, for the first time, adapted. It is the best collection Church Music I have ever seen, and it embraces the only com-plete collection of Vestry Music that has ever been published."

fields which promised a large yield will not be worth digging."

The Salem Gazette states that potato rot prevails to a considerable extent in that neighborhood.

The salem Gazette states that potato rot provails to a considerable extent in that neighborhood.

From Rev. Moses Spencer, Barnard.
"I regard the American Vocalist as embodying the excellences of all the Music Books now known, without the pile of useless lumber many of them contain.

Sister Susan C. Houghton died in Spring-field, Vt., Aug. 27, of consumption, aged 21 years. She had been for some years a consistent and faithful witness to the doctrine of fall.

'Jesus, the charming sound!
Harmonious to the ear.'"
She departed in triumph.
Springfield, Vt., Sept. 8.

I. SMITH.

Mr. BARTLETT WEST died in Hampden, Me.,

Mr. BARTLETT WEST died in Hampden, Me.,

Contact A feet departed to family reading and the Sabbain School Library.

aged 79 years. The numerous friends and kin- Of this work Rev. J. D. Bridge remarks in the Northern dred of this aged pilgrim will doubtless be gratified to learn, that, though he suffered much, Roxbury. He begins with the Latheran Christians of the THE TOKEN OF FRIENDSHIP : A Gift Book for the Holi-

days, for 1851, edited by Brasiford K. Peirce. Illustrated with seven original engravings by Andrews, and published in the richest style of the art. The letter press has been supplied by some of the best writers of the M. E. Church, and presents as Mrs. Betsy Hall, wife of Mr. Alonzo Hall, there a painful sickness of more than two years ble token of friendship from a Christian father or friend. after a painful sickness of more than two years, died in the Lord, in Hancock, N. H., Aug. 29, aged 45 years. Sister Hall has been counted a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal mendation was the beauty of their mechanical execution, and whose contents often were objectionable both in matters of

J. HAYES. taste and sentiment.

He confidently offers the present work as fully equal to its

under the preaching of Bro. Nathan How, and united with the M. E. Church at Henniker, and has maintained a consistent Christian character to the end of life. She died in peace.

We would call the attention of agents and colporteurs especially to the above volume. We are ready now to deliver these works, in any quantities, and shall be happy to offer those who are willing to engage in their circulation, a generous compensation. It will be seen at once that they are peculiarly adapted to such a trade, and will command a general circulation.

Sept 18 Published by CHAS. H. PEIRCE, 5 Cornhill.

Mrs. Keturah Pratt, widow of Joseph Pratt, died in Lynn, Ms., July 25, aged 77 years. She joined the church in this place

proved Hot Air Furnace and Ventilator for 1850.

This Furnace is one of the last, and most improved pat we have ever had the pleasure of presenting to the public; it is the result of much careful observation, practical experience, and a determination to overcome many of the serious objections which have heretofore been made to Hot Air Furnaces. It is Mrs. Mary Jane, wife of Mr. Aaron R. perfectly simple in its construction, and being made entirely of cast iron of unusual thickness, is very durable, and not liable to get out of repair. The five is easily kindled, and when suf-

amiable and devoted wife, an affectionate and tender mother, and an unassuming, humble

We would invite all who are about procuring Furnaces, or are otherwise interested in these articles, to call and examine the above Furnaces, at our Ware Rooms, where will also be Christian. Though naturally very diffident, she was wonderfully saved from fear and anxiety branch form fear and anxiety branch fear and anxiety

19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston.

SAMUEL A. BAILEY, of Boston, Ms., died in Bangor, Me., Aug. 12, aged 36 years. Bro. Bailey was born in Buckfield. Me., but had

W. PRUDEN & CO., FURNITURE,

W. PRUDEN & CO., Problems of the Feather, and Carpeting Ware Rooms, Wholesale and Retail, No. 39 Hanover Street, (opposite the head of Portland Street,) where may be found a good assortment of Bureaus,

Centre Tables,

Bedsteads,

Dining & Common do. Carpeting,

Clacke. Sofas, Chairs, Clocks, Card Tables, Feather Beds, Looking and all other articles usually kept in a Furniture S Looking Glasses, rniture Store, and

warranted to be of good quality, and at as low prices as at any other establishment in the city. G. W. PRUDEN, March 3

TERMS

OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL.

after her decease, aged 17 days. Just one week from that, Mrs. Betsey Humes, wife of Wm.

1. The Herald and Journal is published weekly, it \$2.00 per annum; if paid strictly in advance, \$1.50 per annum.

2. All Traveling Preachers in the Methodist Episcopal

Insane Retreat in Hartford, aged 42 years. She was a member of the Scotch Presbyterian

Printed by GEO. C. RAND & CO.

whi and tion